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Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

52, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 307 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December	Kalyan	8,987
27nd ,,	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th ,,	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th ,,	Mashobra[.. ..	8,195
8th ,,	Caledonia (b)	7,672
15th ,,	Devanha	8,092
22nd ,,	Sicilia (c)	8,983
29th ,,	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,430
12th ,,	Piassy	7,540
19th ,,	Malwa	10,885
26th ,,	Naldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
21st December.	Naldera ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
30th Dec ..	Karapara	East and South Africa.
17th ,, ..	Lhasa	Karachi direct
8th ,, ..	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st ,, ..	Manshobra	Karachi direct
22nd ,, ..	Varela	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
*Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5354	19th Dec.	26 Dec.
Yoshida Maru	G Hideshima	4921.	24th Dec.	4th Jan'y
Yoshida Maru No. 2	K Kojaka	4646	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	28th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies' Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HARAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,249
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,495
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans on Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. HUCKER.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUIT CASES & TRUNKS
of Superior Quality on Moderate Reiail and Wholesale prices from
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.
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Telegrams "EASTKIP."
POST BOX No. 403, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOURABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
I. IHARA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 994.
Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,22,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 90 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

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WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for title by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL. Institute of Unipathy, 121 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 1 anna stamp for reply.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFEINSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strage mysterious power which charms an fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and make them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influen, for those who develop their magnetic pers. You can learn at home; cure disease and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive sorry and trouble from your mind; impro your memory. Overcome trials and difficties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.
SAVINGS BANK .. .. .. 5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. 5½ % P. A.
The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank .. is known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI M.A. LL.D.
Managing Director.

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NATIONAL INDIAN
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Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—— G. N. B. Vas.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
Branch Secretary,
LIFFORD BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea,
BOMBAY

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SAVE constant repair bills by SENDING your car to us.
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AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
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Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.
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Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
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Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
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BY ALWAYS USING 'YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
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Price List Freeon Application.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE WONDERFUL DRAMA

"The Woman Michael Married"

What a woman will do to achieve fame? See how a fascinating mermaid in a skin-tight bathing suit ensnard a millionaire bachelor.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS :

COMMENCING TO-MORROW (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

Combined with pictures.

"Cottrells Troupe"

Including the baby performer

EDITH.

ACROBATIC STUNTS,
NEW SONGS & DANCES,
AND COMEDY SKETCHES.

(Prices as usual)

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

Specially for this Christmas Eve!

Only for One Day — To-day!

A Glorious X'mas Film!

By the British Actors Film Co., Ltd.

"The Divine Gift"

A 6—part Photoplay of unexampled Brilliancy lofty Theme and artistic Finish.

It is a British Film, with a remarkably powerful Cast of over 400.

"The Divine Gift"

A Drama scrupulously selected by

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

For this Happy and Joyous Christmas Eve.

The Lesson of the Picture is a universal one; that, while Mankind, throughout the ages, has been inspired by the same passions, the development of the higher qualities has kept pace with the march of Civilisation, and that there is opportunity for the display of the loftiest Emotions in the circumstances of the Present Day.

To-Night To-Night!!

"The Divine Gift"

You are led through the most moving Episodes of History and Religion and made familiar with figures, whose names will live for all time.

JUST FOR ONE DAY — TO-DAY — AND THEN NO MORE!

"The Divine Gift"

It is a brilliant Story in the unfailing charm its methods and the Daring Originality of its Theme.

It is the story of the greatest Gift with which the Gods can dower a new-born child —**SELF SACRIFICE.**

A Ripping Comedy in the Programme

Please Mark Our Special Chritma. Timings :— 3-30 p. m. (Prize Show) 5; p.m Prize Show) 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m (S. T.)

NOTE ALSO—Our Rates for this Glorious Christmas and New Year Gala Programmes are specially kept quite low. Box 2 Rs.; Sofa 1 Re.; First Class 12 Annas; Second Class 6 Annas; Third Class 3 Annas.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Lookout for our

CHRISTMAS FORTNIGHTLY

Sumptuous Feast of the Senses—

15 Monumental Pictures one every day.

Commencing Friday 24th December at the popular

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

In the Latest London Successes.

To-day Fri. 24th at 9-30 p.m.

First Time in Bombay

GIRLS & GIGGLES

"GIRLS & GIGGLES"

A New Mirthful Musical Melange.

To-morrow Sat. 25th Dec.

No Performance.

Sunday 26th December at 5-30 p. m.

Reduced Price Matinee.

"GIRLS & GIGGLES"

Mon. 27th & Tues. 28th Dec. at 9-30 p.m.

"Castle In Spain"

A Bright, Breezy. Musical Comedy Revue.

Wed. 29th, Thurs. 30th & Fri. 31st Dec. at 9-30

"Peaches & Cream"

A Jolly, Irresponsible, Something-to-laugh at.

Sat. 1st Jan. at 9-30 p.m.

Sunday 2nd Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p. m.

"Harem Belles"

ELABORATELY STAGED. GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose and Co., up-to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

FOR THE LAST TIME THIS EVENING!

Yet One More Priceless Gem. Another Universal Jewel Drama of Rare Quality. The

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

present this Week a brilliant Society Photoplay of untold vigour and far-reaching appeal

"THE RESCUE"

(5 Reels—6,000 feet)

Starring the incomparable screen Empress DOROTHY PHILLIPS AND WILLIAM STOWELL in the leading roles.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily; 5-30 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m., (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Commencing on 31st December

Our New Universal Serial

"The Vanishing Dagger"

featuring

EDDIE POLO

STARTING TO-MORROW!

The Great X'mas Picture!

Specially booked for the palatial Picture Theatre, GLOBE CINEMA

NEXT WEEK

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"

(All the 10 Parts Complete—the Picture Entire)

William Fox has succeeded in making truly wonderful Picture out of the delightful and popular Tale from The Arabian Nights. The Atmosphere of Magic and Weirdness—the Pomp and Display of Baghdad at the height of its glory—the simple Devotion of "the Faithful" at prayer-time the sands of Arabia and the terrible storm, all combined give a wonderful realism to this Film that has cost THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

The Marvellous Acting of Fox Kiddies Carpenter and Virginia Corbin—add to the effect, which is one of deep sensual pleasure and intellectual refinement.

"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"

appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.

NEXT WEEK AT THE

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

Saturdry 25th December

at the

GLOBE CINEMA

The Colossal Million Dollar Wonder-Picture of William Fox

Specially booked for the Palatial Picture Theatre, GLOBE CINEMA.

NEXT WEEK!

"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

The Mightiest, the Oldest, and the World renowned Gem of the Arabian Nights.

All the Ten Parts Complete.

The Whole Picture Entire—from beginning to end.

A BRILLIANT EXTRAVAGANZA

Which appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.

NEXT WEEK, AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

FOR THE VERY LAST TIME!

THE GREAT HEART-APPEALING.

MILLION-DOLLAR SERIAL.

Will be flashed for the Lest Time this Evening at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber

Bid you their Loving Farewell.

TO-NIGHT!

"The Screaming Shadow"

(Last Two Episodes—5,000 feet.)

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-night; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

Are you prepared for the

CHRISTMAS WEEK at the GLOBE?

Learn and rejoice that the Sumptuous Million-Dollar Fox Production is in store for you here during the Week Commencing 25th December.

Bombay's Popular picture rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

TO-DAY and ALL WEEK

The final Instalment of Brothers' detective Serial THE INVISIBLE HAND featuring

ANTONIO MORENO

See the end of the startling and mysterious story of secret service. A master mind against master crook.

Four shows daily; at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10 30; p.m.

NEXT WEEK

A MAJESTIC Supreme production FIVE NIGHTS adapted the Screen from the Famous Novel by VICTORIA CROSS

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Place of BOMBAY; LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THREE EPISODES OF

"THE DARDEVIL JACK"

Episode 11 FLAMES O WRATH
Episode 12 THE UNSEN HAND
Episode 13 BAITNG TH TRAP

AND

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST

NEXT WEEK

THE GRAND FINAE OF

DAREDEVIL JACK

AND

HARROLD LYILD

THE BIG GUN OF COMDY IN

"HAUNTED SPOOKS"

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. ally Matinees on Bank Holidys and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

XMAS EVE

Friday the 24th December 1920.

THE DIVINE GIFT

"What is the greatest gift with which the Gods can dower a new born child?"

In six parts Super excellent Photo-Play.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

X'MAS WEEK.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, the 25th December

CLEOPATRA

(Million Dollar Fox Production) Novel by Rider Haggard, Featuring Theda Bara.

SUNDAY, the 26th December.

LES MISERABLES

(Million Dollar Fox Production) Novel by Victor Hugo, Featuring William Farnum.

MONDAY, the 27th December

DAUGHTER OF THE GODS

(Million Dollar Fox Production) Featuring Annette Kellermann.

TUESDAY, the 28th December.

SALOME

(Million Dollar Fox Production) Featuring Theda Bara.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th December.

WOMAN

(Maurice Tourneur Special Production) Featuring Florence Billings.

THURSDAY, the 30th December.

WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME

(Paramount Special Production) Novel by Sir Hall Caine, Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.

WOMAN GOD FORGOT

(Cecil B. Demelle's Production) Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.

THE WHIP

William Brady Production Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.

LEST WE FORGET

Metro Special Production Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY

Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.

THE TERROR ISLAND

Paramount Artcraft Production Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.

DARBY AND JOAN

From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Dervent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.

GIRL OF THE SEA

A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.

DARING HEARTS

A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M

"SHADOWS OF MY LIFE"

The inside story of a tragedy that startled the world.

The Drama of Naked Truth and Youth Irresistible.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING TO-DAY XMAS EVE

Colossal Holiday Attraction

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

14 World-Famous Pictures in 14 Days.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.

MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Friday 24th December 1920

"Queen of the Sea"

Featuring Annette Kellerman

To-morrow Xmas Day 1920

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

Marie Corelli's amous Novel

Sunday 26th December 1920

'Passing of the Third Floor Back'

Featuring Sir Johnson Forbes Robertson

Monday 27th December 1920

'Triumph of Venus'

Tuesday 28th December 1920

'Thelma'

Marie Corelli's Most Admired Novel

Wednesday 29th December 1920

'Mr. Wu'

featuring Mathesan Lang

Thursday 30th December 1920

The Wonder Story of the Age

'Tarzan of the Apes'

From the original story by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920

'Romance of Tarzan'

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921

Charlie Chaplin

in the Trenches

'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921

'Vendetta'

Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921

'Masks and Faces'

Starring every leader of the British Stage.

Tuesday 4th January 1921

'Holy Orders'

Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921

'Within the Law'

Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921

'Better Ole'

The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921

"Infatuation"

featuring Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time from our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Friday 24th December 1920

"East Lynne"

Featuring

Miss Blanche Forsythe as Lady Isabel

To-morrow Xmas Day 1920

The Wonder-story of the age

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

From the original story by Edger Rice Burroughs

Sunday 26th December 1920

'Romance of Tarzan'

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his Woman mate

Monday 27th December 1920

'Mickey'

Featuring Mabel Normand

Tuesday 28th December 1920

The Tale of most famous Lovers

'Romeo and Juliet'

Featuring

Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne

Wednesday 29th December 1920

'Intolerance' Part I

Or Love's Struggle through out the Ages

Thursday 30th December 1920

'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920

Charlie Chaplin

in

'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921

'Merchant of Venice'

Featuring

Matheson Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921

'Last Days of Pompeii'

Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921

'Barrier'

The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921

'Macbeth'

featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921

'Deemster'

By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921

'Mahabharat'

The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921

'Julius Caesar'

The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time from our special Advertisement.

TO-DAY ONLY AT

THE EMPRESS

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Barker's All British Masterpiece

"EAST LYNNE"

MISS BLANCHE FORSYTHE as LADY ISABEL

The Greatest English Emotional Actress.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

IN

"THE QUEEN OF THE SEA"

All the Majesty of marine and Submarine craft, bevies of Nymphs shapely Mermaids, submarine, Marvels Shipwreck in mid Ocean, battle beneath the Waves.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASE register your orders early for PAUL ALMOND CHRISTMAS CAKE. Tasting and delicious. Price exceptionally low. Trial solicited. PAUL & CO., Confectioners, 363, Hornby Road, Fort. 7138

ALL INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT—Two Valuable Cups, one for the Winners and the other for the Runners. To be held at Meerut under the auspices of Indian Gymkhana from 16th January 1921. Open to all teams of India. Apply To:—MADAN MOHAN MITTER, Hon. Secretary, All-India Cricket Tournament Committee, Meerut. 7215

LOST.

STOLEN.—Two Blank HUNDI PAPERS, Nos. 2209 and 2208 of the value of Re. 1/8 and 15 annas respectively, signed by undersigned, are stolen from our broker Mr. Ramsing Gocasing. Public are warned hereby that I will not be held responsible, if anybody utilises these stolen Hundi Papers. DEVJEE WAGHJEE. 7278

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examinations in 1922 is being enrolled. Apply immedialy 80, Esplanade Road. 7293

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An expert practical TANNER. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to the SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 7271

WANTED.—1st CLASS ENGINEER for Flour Mill Engine 350 H. P. Robey Engine, Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Apply to Box No. 1293, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7272

WANTED.—Three competent SURVEYORS for works out of Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating the salary required to the CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Receiving station. The Andhra Valley P. S. Co. Ltd., Dharavi. 7273

FIRE INSURANCE SHORTHAND TYPIST required by first-class Tari Company. State qualifications. Good salary will be paid to competent man. Apply Box No. 1591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7262

WANTED—A young energetic man knowing ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE. Only men with practical commercial experience need apply to Box No. 1588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7258

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED. Must b active willing and intelligent. Previous experience preferred, but not essential Graduates may apply. C. MACDONALD AND CO., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 7263

WANTED for the Lady Northcliffe Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, Bombay,—a Secretary—well-versed in Account keeping and English and Gujarati Correspondence. Apply, within a fortnight, with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary expected, to the HON. SECRETARY. 7261

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER supervise the weaving office cloth Geo. Hattersley's hand and power looms. He should be thoroughly competent to fit up the machines and understand the construction the cloth. Men with practical experience only need apply giving references and the lowest pay acceptable to KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir. 7008

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Economics who must be a man with knowledge of and experience in research methods in some branch of Economics and who has already shown capacity of doing work in the subjects specified and possesses also an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions. Pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 per month according to qualifications. The appointment will be for three years. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th January, 1921. PARDUNJI M. DASTUR, University Registrar. 7289

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A TEXTILE GRADUATE having good experience of practical work in mills and well up in correspondence and accounts wishes to take to official work, in the capacity of an assistant to the SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT or the like. Please write to Box No. 1575, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7153

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—100 Shares of Bando & Co., Oriental Steam Navigation Shares in one or small lots. What offers. Apply Box No. 1582, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7203

WANTED—One CREIGHTON OPENER combined with Lord Brothers' Scutcher. Write with specifications to The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort. 6983

WANTED.—AGENTS and CUSTOMER in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat an Broach and other parts of the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere for sale of steam dust and slack coal. Apply to GOWARDHANDASS COMPANY, Chamberlain Road above. 6993

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares the Calcutta Knitting and Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., promising a dividend minimum dividend of 15 per cent. even in the first year. Please apply to Messrs. S. M. DAS & CO., Managing Agents 281/2A, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 7241

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—GODOWNS newly built. Apply L. K. JANI oppo. Bombay Cotton Mill, Kalachowki, Chinchpokli. 7141

TO LET.—A commodious BUNGALOW on Vikhroli Station with compound and outhouses. For rent and particulars see GOMEDRAM BHAGWANDAS 113/117, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwer, Bombay. 7231

TO LET—Temporary or, on lease, BUNGALOWS at "Dongarasi Road," Walkeswar, Commanding Sea View. Apply, S. D. DAVER, 41, Nawab Buildings, Hornby Road. 7124

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A GARDEN of about 600 pots of variegated plants, etc., the property of Captain N. F. J. Wilson C.M.G., C.B.E., R.I.M., late Director of the Royal Indian Marine. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 7274

FOR SALE.—One 6/4 sizing Machine with 7/4 head stock drying surface 52" tin cylinders in perfect working order. Apply to Box No. 1545, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6995

FOUR ROVING FRAMES FOR SALE—Two of Platt's (1890) and two of H. and B. (1893) of 144 spindles 7in. lift, in good working condition and position in up-country. Highest offers wanted Box No. 1578, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 7171

FOR-SALE.—A COTTAGE newly built on 8,000 square feet in the healthiest Extension, Bangalore City complete with well, water tap and Electric lights. Price Rs. 20,000. No offer. Apply to Mr. C. R. SUNDARACHARI, 3rd floor, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 7277

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES!—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!—Success in History Guaranteed! Excellent text for revision. With Matric Examination questions and answers, and a sketch of the Great European War. Order immediately of T. P. BOYCE, Belgaum, and secure success. Ask for Matric History, by Boycington. Price Re. 1/3 V.P.P. 7159

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road Bombay. 6871

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
1. Pay up to Rs. 400.
2. Will be guided in all respects as regar leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Hom Minister in His Highness' Government Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS.
1. Salary and conditions same as above. Apply to the

STATE ENGINEER.
6991 Alwar, (Rajputana).

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 192
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 5356

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Active Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAIMATION SCHEME

WANTED—7000 Malabar hardwood RAIL WAY SLEEPERS (9ft. by 10 in. b 5 in.), 4000 to be delivered at Marine Lines and 3000 at Kandivli station.

Sealed tenders marked 'Tender for sleepers' will be received by the undersigned at his office (behind the Old Customs House) up to noon on Tuesday, the 4th January, 1921.

LT. W. LEWIS,
Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
7265

WANTED.

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN required for a large Government Office in Poona. Must be fully capable of taking charge of a Drawing Office and Staff, thoroughly conversant with all branches of a draughtsman's work including plotting, enlarging and reducing of plans and sections and taking out areas. Knowledge of Photography and developing will be a recommendation.

Permanent position. Pay Rs. 150 rising to 250 Applications, which must state age and contain full details of professional experiences, should be in own handwriting; envelope marked "Draughtsman" and addressed to:—

THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR
to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
18th December 1920.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugarated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1869

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR WASTES.

TENDERS are invited for disposing of all sorts of cotton wastes for a period of six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1921, delivery at the end of each month. The tenderer will have to deposit Rs. 200 along with the tender, which must be submitted up to the 4th January 1921, on forms, to be had on payment of eight annas, from the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, Parel, Bombay. 8221

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

INSTRUCTIONS in the different courses of studies for the distinctions of Bishagwar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic, College and for the certificates of Bhishak Rasavaidya and Upavaidya will begin from the 3rd January 1921.

New students will be admitted from Monday the 27th December 1920.

Female students for the certificates of Savika (midwife) and paricharika (nurse) will be admitted on the same days.

Examinations for the distinctions of Bishagwar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the certificates of Bhishak, Rasavaidya, and Upavaidya, as well as of female students for the certificates of Savika (midwife) and paricharika (nurse) will begin in the College hall on Monday the 20th December, 1920.

POPAT PRABHURAM, L.M.S.,
Principal.
6887

WANTED

WANTED—1st Asst. MASTER, 350—10—450. Must be well qualified man with experience. Asst. Master, 200—10—300. Asst Mistress. 125—5—150. Teaching Staff must be trained and certificated. Music Mistress 100. Staff House-keeper 100. Matron 100. (Untrained nurse 120).

Government pensionable posts subject new leave rules and C. S. R. Free furnished quarters, firing, lights and medical attendance. Staff pay for their own board which varies from time to time. About Rs. 30 present. Must be Europeans. Also Munshi 50—5—75. Apply with 6opies of testimonials stating age, religion, etc., to THE PRINCIPAL. The Lawrence School. Punjab Government European High School. Ghora Gali. 7000

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded to remit to us at once by return of post the allotment money due for shares standing in their names in order to avoid forfeiture of the application money already paid.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
55-58, Ezra Street.

Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7088

TO ARTISTS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO EARN MONEY DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIVE PRIZES of rupees fifty each will be awarded for the best set of 12 approved original Indian drawings or photographs illustrating stories on Cholera, Plague, Small-pox, Malaria and Tuberculosis. For full particulars please write to W. H. WISER, Esq., Eversleigh, Cawnpore, or to the HEAD ASSISTANT, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lucknow.

The contest will close on 20th January, 1921.

A. SOUSA, F.R.S.C., D.P.H.,
for Sanitary Commissioner, U. P.
7176

NOTICE.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LTD.,

55-58, EZRA STREET,

AS the Share Scrips have long been ready for delivery, Shareholders are reminded to send us the application and allotment receipts standing in their names by return of post to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 13th December, 1920. 7087

WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

the latest improved system (of E.S.A. of Sweden).

The Indian Engineering Co, (Electric, Dept) are in a position to supply or undertake installations of the above Apparatus.

Telephones for 60 Miles to 420 Miles.

Telegraph messages from 180 to 1200 Miles at Day Time.

At night time, double the capacity than above for the same Apparatus.

Estimates and further particulars supplied free. Mr. Nystroem will see if desired in the matter. 7223

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, KEDARMAL BHURAMAL, of Kedar Bhawan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, am the ultimate holder of Share No. 483 of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Mathuradas Ravji, Vachatwala House, Vadgadi, Chakla Street, Bombay, and I was not able to get it transferred to my name as the books of the above Company (now in voluntary liquidation) were closed, nor am I able to obtain a deed of Assignment from the original seller as he is dead. All persons having any claim upon or to the said share by way of mortgage, sale, gift, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the Liquidators of the above Company in writing at their office at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the strength of an Indemnity Board to be executed by me and by two sureties, the Liquidators will pay all the distributions of money of the said share to me without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

(Sd.) KEDARMAL BHURAMAL.
Dated 18th December, 1920. 7122

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. "MURO-RAN MARU" are hereby informed that "B" Shed, Prince's Dock, has been allotted the steamer as the landing shed, and not "B" as previously notified.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

THE CALCUTTA CHROME TANNING CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 6 PER SHARE IN 3 INSTALMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by the Resolution of the Board of Directors at the meeting held on the 18th of December, 1920, and the same is to be paid in three instalments at Rs. 2 per share the 1st instalment before the 15th January, 1921, the 2nd instalment before the 15th March 1921 and the final instalment before the 15th of May 1921 respectively. The holders of shares are required within due dates to forward remittances to the Office of the Company at No. 5 Mission Row, Calcutta along with the share scrips for necessary endorsement.

By order of the Board,
CHARI & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.
5, Mission Row,
Calcutta.
18th December, 1920. 7275

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTION PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, 31st December, 1920 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 312-14, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 (p.m.) (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1920 and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December, 1920 to 12th January 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALUBHDAS DAYAL & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 21st December, 1920. 7285

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MOHAMEDBHAI HASSAM BANATWALLA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. AHMEDBHAI ABDINBHOY PEERBHOY and MOHAMEDBHOY PEERBHOY RECEIVERS suit No. 87 of 1913. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintence, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falla gully, Samuel Street, and Dongri Street in the city and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2022 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3150 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2380 Street No. 245-247, Samuel Street, B. Ward No. 3043, Street No. 548-550, Dongri Street and bounded, on the East by Chinch Bunder 3rd Street now called Dongri Street, on the West by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Street now called Samuel Street, on the North by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Khalukadina and on the South by the property of Nersey Laljee.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay. 7261

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of ISMAILJI KADERBHAI NATERWALLA, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

MAHOMEDALLY THAVERBHAI and HAKIMJI AMIJI SAKERWALLA, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing respectively at Khoka Bazar and Jackaeria Musjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
7284 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of ISMAILJI KADERBHAI NATERWALLA, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December 1920.
Messrs. MANTRI & Co.,
7283 Petitioner's Attorneys.

Ceylon Lace.

AGENTS wanted for the sale of our well known "CEYLON LACE", orders executed per V.P.P. on receipt of 10 per cent. advance from each order. Can arrange credit relationship on subsequent orders. No samples sent. Good prospect for small business man.

Inquiries solicited.
Please apply
B. S. SIRVA JAYESEKERE
"Henley Cottage",
Ahangama CEYLON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LTD.

I am glad to infrorm the Public that a large number of men who have been on strike returned on 20th instant and all possible have been re-engaged: it will therefore be possibe to get the Public Lighting in order and attend to Consumers complaints earlier than would have been the case had the training of new men to be proceeded with. I take this opportunity of thanking the Public for their forbearance towards our service under difficult circumstances.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Automobile Engineer

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their newt spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARISCHANDRA KASHINATH ACHARYA alias H. K. ACHARYA, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Customs. ..... Deceased.

VATSALABAI, widow of Harischandra Kashinath Acharya, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Akalkote Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December 1920.
Messrs. MANTRI & Co.,
7283 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. AMBALAL DAMODAR and anr. ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 23rd day of December, 1920, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt the Sitting Judge in Chambers by Ambalal Damodar and Khimchand Lalchand respectively of Malad and Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, contributories of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of January, 1921, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.
DABHOLKER & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
7297

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of TYABALI RAHIMTULLA, late of Surat Dawood Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, living on the income of property ..... Deceased.

ABDULHUSEN TYABALI, residing at Shaikh Memen Street, out of Fort, One of the sons and next-of-kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interests in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. K. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1920.
ABDULHUSEN TYABALY.
Petitioner in Person.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of Purshotam Kalidas late of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant a retired merchant a widower .....Deceased.

BAI JAYABAI wife of Bhagwandas Purshotam of Bombay Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant the sole executrix named in the said will residing at Champa Guly without the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1920.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7296

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Under instructions from different owners of Native States, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla the folowing horses and carriages.

No. 1 one pair of grey Arabs 14/3, aged broken in single and double harness

No. 2, one gray Arab horse, 14/3 aged broken in saddle and harness.

No. 3, one Chestnut C. B. horse, 4 years, broken in harness.

No. 4, one English State Landau.

No. 5, one English Vis-a-Vis.

The above can be seen at Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.3) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, "Rafia Manzil" 3rd Flor No. 8 very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as single bedsteads, marble top tables, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables, dressing chival glasses, cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, carpets, suite of sofas and chairs, cane furniture, pictures, curtains; etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. Anderson, catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1921, at 8 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Gore Panday the Raja of Sandurana :—

1 necklace (Gelaband) of 81 large pearls about 125 chows.

1 necklace 56 large pearls, about 175 chows.

1 Broach set with diamond and rubies.

1 necklace set with diamand and emerald.

1 necklace set with diamonds and rubies and ruby pendant.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House", Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, teapoys and carpets, door curtains, single and double bedsteads, blackwood chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Sneider and pianole, gramophone, 36 volume complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, one Milner safe, hat and umbrella stands, single and double meatsafes, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, grass cuttin, machine, etc., etc. The property of Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade, and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FLOUR MILLS, known as "Nevetia Flour Mills, Ltd.", in Liquidation, situate at Mahim, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahim Railway Station.

Under instructions from J. R. Patel, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Mills, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the Mills, building, machinery, plant, motors, electric light installation, pulleys, spare parts, etc., together with the leasehold land containing about 17,096 square yards or thereabouts.

There is a siding laid by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., into the mill the benefit of which will also be given to the purchaser.

The Mill is worked through Tata Hydro-Electric Company's Electric Power.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th December, 1920.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip compresse As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GONDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, Merwan Pallonji Katgara, Pirozsha Dadabhai Shroff, Dr. Sorabjee Dossabhai Desai, Framji Merwan Aria, Hormasjee Nusserwanji Mehta, Pirozsha Ratonji Jasavala, Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and Piroze Shapurjee, Masani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4 p.m., (S.T) on SUNDAY the 9th January, 1921 on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhorddas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the trees or shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 11,371⅓ square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows :—

R. of R No. 295, Survey No. 46, Falni No. 1 (part.)

R. of R. No. 299, 301, Survey No. 47, Pot No. 13, 12, (part) 15, 16 (part) 1 (part.)

R. of R. No. 313. Survey No. 48, Pot No. 12, 14 and 9.

R. of R. No. 254, Survey No. 40, Pot No. 16 and 17.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the land belonging to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, on or towards the South by the property of Lores Crasto and Dooming Lores, on or towards the East by the Government passage, and on or towards the West by a private passage called the Gowan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane. Fort, or to the undersigned.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction, at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 9th January, 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhorddas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the well dug therein and the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondowli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring about 12,55½ square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows :—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey No. 46, Faln No. 1 (part) 2 and 3.

R. of R. No. 297, Survey No. 47, Pot No 1 (part) Falni No. 1.

R. of R. No. 337, Survey No. 51, Falni No. 1, Pot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part) 7 (part.) R. of R. No. 343, Survey No. 52, Pot No. 3 (part) 4 part, originally New Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part.)

R. of R. of No. 306 Survey No. 47, Pot No. 14.

R. of R. 316 Survey No. 46, Pot 13.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by Gondowli Road, an or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurji Masani and others on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards by the East by a passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at 95, Ash Lane. Fort, Bombay, or to the ndersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE, 10 CASES GHEE AND 2 CASES LONG MILITARY BOOTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gullamalli Mohmedbux Mian, an Insolvent traded as the Bombay Punjab Trading Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Frere Road, opposite the General Post Office, Fort, the following :—

Writing tables, chairs, benches, stools, bookstands, clock, typewriters, counter-table, electric fan, wooden and glass office partitions, electric lights, etc.

10 cases Ghee and 2 cases Long Military Boots, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 24th December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The sale of 48 Surkhas of Cloves which fixed for to-day has been postponed until further notice.

The Auction Sale of Jewellery, which was advertised to be held on Monday, the 27th day of December 1920 and succeeding days at the Pedhi of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, will be now held on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January 1921 and succeeding days.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Christmas & New Years
VARIETIES
OF
STOCKS
AT
PERRY & CO.
Chemists, Druggists, & General Merchants.
GRANT ROAD. TRAM TERMINUS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.36
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.54
April	—
May	10.68
June	—
July	10.73
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, to Continent	21,000
Futures at New York March	14.80
,, ,, ,, May	14.93
,, ,, ,, July	15.02
Spot Cotton at New York	15.50
,, ,, ,, Orleans	14.25
Futures at New Orleans March	14 26
,, ,, ,, May	14.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/2
Demand Bills	3.51.00
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	62

New York, Dec. 21st.

Futures at New York Mar.	14.62
Futures at New York May	14.74
,, ,, July	14.80

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 20th

Rentes 3% ..	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	40
,, 2 months hence	40 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental Selling. Only small demand dull. Sellers at quotations.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount, Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6

Tone of Gold :—Firmer on Absence exchange.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	.1/5 7/16
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 2½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris —Francs	59.82

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/4
Hong Kong Bank	£166 1/2
National Bank	£7

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 20th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£55 5/8
Victory Boards 4%	£71 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Dec. 20th

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Paid Sellers	£108
Argentine Quoted	99

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£21 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20

Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Neglected	£24 1/2

Tone of Linseed :—Lower to sell.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£20 1/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid Nearest.	£20 1/4

Tone :—Slow.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nearest Value	£10
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£22

METALS.

English best Selected Cooper	£84
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£74
Cooper Braziers	£137
Yellow	13 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£23

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	31
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	32/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	32/9

Tone :—Very Dull. Absence of Buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb	1/1 1/2
Plantation First Laters Crepe Dec. Sellers	1/2d

Tone :—Dull. Little doing.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent

Dec. 23.

The Marwari Bazar opened this mornin for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 295 and steadily advanced to Rs. 306. It then again declined to Rs. 303 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 304. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 307 and closed at Rs. 301½.

Our market for ready cotton remains very dull in consequence of continued declining advices from America and Liverpool, and although sellers are offering to sell ready cotton buyers are very indifferent, and so off-take is very poor.

No reports will be issued from to-morrow till 2nd January 1921, as the market for ready and forward is closed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	301 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	198
Fine Oomras	—		250

XMAS CAKES CARDS CONFECTIONS

Beautifully Decorated Delicious Cakes at Popular Prices.

Choicest Indian Sweets' Boxes—Halwa Plates,

A RARE & CHOICEST COLLECTIONS OF FANCY CARDS,

Fancy Ghawar, Decorated Mesur etc., etc.

Glassware Platedware and Real and Rolled-Gold Fancy Jewellery for "Xmas Presents."

GOVINDJI.

THE NATION'S CONFECTIONER

'Phone No. 1656. GRANT ROAD— BOMBAY.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G.	Bengal	March	200
Fully Good M. G.	Broach	Apr-May	306
Fine M. G.	Oomras	March	285

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G Bengal	230	215	200	—	Ready.
M.G Sind Punjab	230	215	200	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	232	220	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	297	282	260	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	272	255	237	—	"
M.G. Khandesh No. 6	—	205	193	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd Dec. 1920.

Cotton	6,821 Bales
Wheat	6,852 Qrs.
Linseed	712 "
Rape, etc.	30 "
Gingellyseed	6,244 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	1,754 "
Castorseed	705 "
Rice	2,622 "
Myrabollams	3,840 "
Cottonseed	15,618 "
Mowraseed	1,969 "
Gram	3,625 "
Jowar	3,080 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil
Bajree	6,912 "
Coal	1,947 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 23rd 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
10.39 —8	10.50 —9

May—June	July—August.
10.70 —7	10.76 —6

New York—New Orleans.

May 14.74—19
July 14.80—22
Jan. 14 78—15
Mar. 14.62—18

Weides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—298 July

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 305.

Bengal	Open	197
Bengal	Close	200
Oomra	Open	249
Oomra	Close	254

Our opinion. Ready market was dull. Forward opened very dull but improved afterwards on offices purchases.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 4m/s	1-5 7/8
Fcs. Demand	393
American Dollars	407
Hongkong	226
Shanghai	302
Japan	198
Singapore	165 1/2

Market Steady

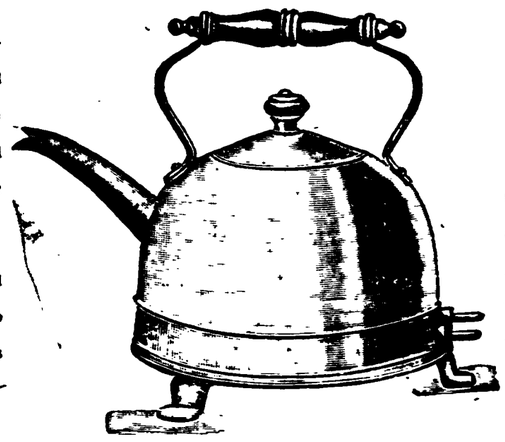
METAL.

Issue rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 23rd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/8	83	8	0
Do.	1½	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0

Kettles—Old & New.



Time, trouble and toil to make water boil one's temper soon spoil.

So you'll send back to fire, matches and smell.

To a lamp-holder kitch on, with a touch put the switch on, and you see how easier it is to get tea—in the Electric way.

Call at :—The Showrooms of

Enasar Electric and Trading Co.,

OPPOSITE ROVELINE STREET, FORT,
P. O. Box No. 459, Bombay,
OR AT

Upper Mall, LAHORE. Hall Gate, AMRITSAR. Preed's Road, KARACHI.

Telegrams : Easlekteek ..Bombay. Electric ..Karachi. Motwani ..Lahore. Eastern Electric..Amritsar.

COPPER RATE

Dec. 23rd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	8	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1¾	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Bars		82	0	0
Brass-Bars		35	0	0
Alumina		59	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec. 23rd 1920, 6-30 p.m.

	Ready. Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ready. Bail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	9 0 0
,, ,, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
,, ,, Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teseeld, White 35-16	85 0 0	16 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	83 0 0	—
,, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	—
,, Black	86 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	15 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	—
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 12 0
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	49 0 0	9 12 8
Cottonseeds	35 0 0	4 12 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 1 0
Linseed May	14 13 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/13.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 105.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5-1/16.
D. D. on London 1/5-1/8.
M/st D. A. 1/5-7/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.53.
London Silver Spot D. 40¼.
London Silver forward D. 40¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 73.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-32 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 51/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 80
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet owing speculative sales.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2450, By. Cotton 1040, Bv. Dyeing 2445, Century 1095, Cent. India 4140, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1270, David 1705, Fazulbhoy 1915, Finlay 1020, Ind. Bleaching 182 8, Ind. Malw. 735, Kastur...and 1700, Kohinoor 3555, New Great 860, Pearls 280, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 395, Simplex 755, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 4140.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 775, By. Burma 610, By. Burma N. I. 197 8, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 665, By. Steam 310, Ind. Cement 315, Katni Ord. 220, Katni Defd. 1100, New India Ins. 3 dis., Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord. 32/8, Tata Defd. 640, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 165, Tata Bank 27 8, Scindia Steam 14 dis.

IMPORT.

Dec. 24.

S S Muraran from New York, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha :—44 cases blotting paper, 12 cases padlock, 39 cases aniline dyes, 45 cases stationery, 200 cases evaporated, 9483 boxes tin plates, 168 cases steel plates, 246 bundles plain wire 319 cases typewriter 1956 cases, petroleum, 900 cases 2365 barrels lubricating oil, 100 cases wax, 440 cases grease.

S S Schiedyk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co :—500 bales 280 bags farina, 197 cases colours, 651 cases window glass, 26 cases pencils, 17 cases clocks, 550 casks wire nails, 15 cases woollen, 25 cases lanterns, 79 cases glass bangles, 238 cases glassware, 16 drums 30 kegs dyes, 52 cases cheese, 48 bales cotton yarn, 31 cases chocolates, 40 bales 98 cases cotton piece-goods, 100 cases beer, 893 bales paper.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT MAHALAKSHMI.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

BLACK WALNUT can annex the X'mas Plate without much difficulty, MARGARET JOYCE and VIOLA should not miss place.

PENNY PIE ought to be more fortunate the Magdala Plate, PLANTOL and TAGA MOR should be in the picture.

LEMON has proved his staying qualities and there should be no doubt of his ability to win the Ripon Plate, MY PATSEY an GUNDA are sound place investments.

PINE PARK is in winning vein and shoul find the Ellesmere Handicap suitable with his light impost, MEXICAN EAGLE and MISS GOODENOUGH will secure a place.

KRUSHAN can smother his field in th Vihar Plate, CHIEFTAIN, and KARIKATA will provide place speculation.

In the 1st Division of the Bhuleshwar Plate, BRINDISI, HUNTSMAN, and DILAWAR are three reliable performers.

In the 2nd Division of the Bhuleshwar Plate RED FLOWER is in fine fettle, HERO and LATIFF can show prominently over a mile.

HAYDN, MAGDALA and KING PALACE are believed to be good stayers in the 3rd division of the Bhuleshwar Plate.

"ITEMS OF NOTE."

When Dark Legend left India, everybody believed his racing career had ended, but instead of going to stud he has been put on the track where he has done wonderfully well, he was expected to give a good account of himself in the Cambridgeshire Handicap, this indeed is a resurrection for this great horse left India hardly ever expected to race again.

A new arrival among jockeys is S. Selman, an English lightweight, who was apprenticed in England to Sadler, junior the well-known trainer. He is reputed to be a reliable rider.

The high priced English thoroughbreds that have landed in India recently have been affected by the climate to a marked extent, the horses that have suffered particularly are Bridend, Our Stephen, Not Much, and Western Wave, all top notchers, whose presence in the King's Cup would have attracted immense interest.

ROUBAIX should annex the Viceroy's Cup if all goes well, Unitoi and William the Beau are in good form and they will render a good account of themselves.

The second enclosure is so well patronised that tickets are sold out long before the races begin, last Saturday numbers were turned away owing to the dearth of tickets; surely the W. I. T. C. do not desire to lose the patronage of visitors to the second enclosure on account of the paucity of entrance tickets!

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING—3RD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

From Our Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

THE GRAND ANNUAL. Distance about 2 miles.

Bodenham 11-12, Ugly Gosling 11-7, Monsier Nestor 11-4, Reigning Star 10-10; Buslin 10-10, Roquade 10-9, Double Scotch 10-6, Girton Miss 10-3, Long Sight 10-3; I See 10-1 Leonie 10-0, Quarterly 10, Bothen 9-12, King's Head 9-11, Miss 8-10, Marcado 8-9, Pont Neuf 8-8, Golden Stream 8-5, Encahnter 8-4, Gibberish 8-2, Lady Victorine 8-2, Royal Sign 8-1, No Ball 8-1, Ballinacurra 8-1, Verland Rose 8-0, Dehra Doon 7-13, Summer's Joy 7-13, Synai 7-12, P. M. 7-12, Sunline 7-11, Verna 7-9, Piccolo 7-7 Ortogo 7-7.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. (Div II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Stake Whisper 9-0, Little Tag 8-12, Second Sight 8-11, Norma Stoker 8-8, Clemart 8-7, Pin Money 8-5, Hurdy Gurdy 8-4, Valentine's Brook 8-4, Double Win 8-3, Barsen 8-3, Still Better 8-1, Traceable 8-1, Aplock 8-0, Irish Folly 8-0, Anituivia 8-0, Winning Way 8-0, Back Her 8-0, Sit Still 8-0, Allan Water 7-13, Look Out 7-12, Marathon Lass 7-12, Much Married 7-12, Lillie Bridge 7-11, Dr. Sym 7-11, Tourney 7-11, Ragazzo 7-9, Motringham 7-7, Demon 7-7 Carpe Diem 7-7.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Roidock 9-0, Warrior Queen 8/12, Little Life 7-11, Broken Heart 8-9; Ashbede 88, White Poppy 8-7, Maybole 8-6, Downey Boy 8-6, Revue 8-6, Fife 8-6, La Joyeuse 8-6; Smoke Wreath 8-6, Walhachin 8-5, Too Tired 8-5, Adorable 8-5, Whit Monday 8-4, Princess Ila 8-4, Lady Archer 8-3, Fine Times 8-2, Myrian 8-2, Last Spot 8-2, Golden Mine 8-0, May Lass 8-0, Sunny Time 7-13, Chery 7-8, Lace 7-6, Poletrap 7-4, Tycoon 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN,

CALCUTTA. Dec. 23.

THE HOLY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Peggy Thrift 9-2, Zelia 8-13, Alien Daisy 8-11, Legends Double 8-11, Golden Memory 8-11, Lavenir 8-11, Leader 8-8, Rheidol 8-8, Loch D 8-7, Content 8-6, Cross Swords 8-5, Spanish Chestnut 8-5, Belle Chance 8-2, Angary 8-2, Lady Letty 7-13, Tarnapol 7-10, Telvez 7-9, Rebecca 7-9, Niggs 7-9, Water Lily 7-7, Higher Level 7-4, Vulcanella 7-2, Cylarity 7-2, Foxtor 7-0.

THE HOLY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Larigot 9-3, Carless 8-12, Kitty O'Hara 8-8, Fairy Dream 8-8, Lough Corrib 8-8, Sugar Cane 8-7, Jaunt 8-7, Simple Simon 8-7, Flying Fox 8-6, Sunny Time 8-6, Summers Love 8-6, Verst 8-5, Repartee 8-5, King Melton 8-5, Durban 8-3, Buff Mail 8-3, Devil's Bridge 8-2, Tipster 8-2, Charmio 8-1, Arthur O'Leary 7-13, Nautch Girl 7-12, Strange Likeness 7-12, Well Over 7-12, Roxa 7-11, Cape Clear 7-11, Edgar's Jewel 7-11 Fiasco 7-10, Moon Flower 7-7, Dara Bay 7-7.

THE BENGAL CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Sarfaraz 10-0, Sugar Cane 9-11, Mountain Apple 8-9, Tipster 8-8, Amphitryon 8-4, Bally Apple 8-4, Black Friar 7-13, Cider 7-4; Munsar 7-0 Submarine II 7-0.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Tycoon 9-3, Peggy Yharift 9-2, Garden Reach 8-13, Zelia 8-13, Poletrap 8-12, Henriette 8-12, Alien Daisy 8-11, Legend's Double 8-11, Golden Memory 8-11, Lavenir 8-11, Leader 8-8, Rheidol 8-8, Loch D 8-7, Squeers 8-7, Content 8-6, Kit Grey Leg 8-5, Cross Swords 8-5, Spanish Chestnut 8-3, Belle Change 8-2, Angary 8-2, Lady Letty 7-13, Tarnapol 7-10, Telvez 7-9, Rebecca 7-9, Niggs 7-9, Water Lily 7-7, Higher Level 7-4, Vulcanella 7-2, Cylarity 7-2; Foxtor 7-0, Balsam 7-0.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Jack 8-3, Cahir 9-0, Tete Montes 8-12, Quite Dark 8-12, Polly Hopkins 8-11, Balisa 8-11, Solo 8-11, Goras Darling 8-10, Spearwood 8-10, Woeman and Wine 8-10, Girton Miss 8-10, Marcado 8-9, Pont Neuf 8-8, Golden Stream 8-5, Encahnter 8-4, Gibberish 8-2, Lady Victorine 8-2, Royal Sign 8-1, No Ball 8-1, Ballinacurra 8-1, Verland Rose 8-0, Synai 7-12, Ortogo 7-7.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Little Tag 9-0, Norma Stoker 8-10, Glenary 8-9, Valentine's Brook 8-6, Barsen 8-5, Still Better 8-3, Traceable 8-3, Aplock 8-2, Irish Folly 8-2, Back Her 8-2, Allan Water 8-1, Lillie Bridge 7-13, Tourney 7-13, Ragazzo 7-11.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Jack 9-3, Quite Dark 8-12, Polly Hopkins 8-11, Sospello 8-11, Gora's Darling 8-10, Women and Wine 8-10, Girton Miss 8-10, Barcado 8-9, Pont Neuf 8-8, Golden Stream 8-5, Lady Victorine 8-2, Royal Sign 8-1, No Ball 8-1, Ballincourra 8-1, Verland Rose 8-0, Synai 7-12, Ortogo 7-7.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Allan Brig 9-7, Bucko 9-1, Llansfried 8-13, St Nathey 8-10, The Square 8-10, Violinist 8-9, Golden Square 8-9, Harvest Home 8-9, Little Trout 8-7, Passing 8-6, Coryphee 8-5, Verres 8-5, Eagle's Nest 8-1, Eager To 7-13, Kilrea 7-12, Treasury 7-11, Green Boy 7-10, Hapton 7-9, Vagrant 7-8, Playhoire 7-8, Pompano 7-7, Atrocity 7-7 Ramadan 7-4, Soviet 7-3, Burma 7-0, Verland Rose 7-0.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Larigot 9-3, Careless 8-12, Kitty O'Harra 8-8, Fairy Dream 8-8, Lough Corrib 8-8, Sugar Cane 8-7, Jaunt 8-7, Simple Simon 8-7, Flying Fox 8-6, Sunny Time 8-6, Summers Love 8-6, Verst 8-5, Repartee 8-5, King Melton 8-5, Durban 8-3, Buff Mail 8-3, Devil's Bridge 8-2, Tipster 8-2, Charmio 8-1, Arthur O'Leary 7-13, Nautch Girl 7-12, Strange Likeness 7-12, Well Over 7-12, Roxa 7-11, Cape Clear 7-11, Edgar's Jewel 7-11 Fiasco 7-10, Moon Flower 7-7, Dara Bay 7-7.

THE BENGAL CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Sarfaraz 10-0, Sugar Cane 9-11, Mountain Apple 8-9, Tipster 8-8, Amphitryon 8-4, Bally Apple 8-4, Black Friar 7-13, Hungar 7-0.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Roidock 9-0, Little Life 8-11, Moybole 8-6, Downey Boy 8-6, Fife 8-6, Smoke Wreath 8-5, Walhachin 8-5, Too Tired 8-5, Adorable 8-5, Whit Monday 8-5, Princess Illa 8-4, Lady Archer 8-3, Fine Times 8-2, Myrian 8-2, Last Spot 8-2, May Lass 8-0, Sunny Time 7-13, Chert 7-8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Although there was a fair number of jute shares dealt in, but the turnover was not large and business was again principally confined to Kamarhatty and Howrahs. There was only a small business was reported without any special feature of interest. The stock exchange closes this evening for the Christmas vacation to re-open on the 3rd January, 1921. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 29-8, Neetooria 12-8, New Kendah 11.

Jute:—Alliance 653-8, Auckland 200, Belvedere 430, Budge-Budge 274-8, Caledonian 550, Dalhousie 487-8, Empire 68 and 69 odd lots, Gourepore 530 ex-divd and 960 s. l. ex-divd. Howrah 39-4, Hooghly 106, Kamarhatty 843, Kankanarrah 598 s. l., Kelvin 1005 and 1000 s. l., Lawrence 653, Lansdowne 337 and 342 s. l., Northbrook 69 and 70 s. l., Reliance 41-4, Standard 553 s. l.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 10, Assam Saws 9-12, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 28, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9-4, British India Corporation 11 and 11-4 s. l., Burmah Finance and Mining 8-4, Central Provinces Cement 8-4, Dunbar Cotton Mills 434, Keshoram Cotton 13-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 19-12, Murree Brewery 165, Marshall and Sons (India) 9-12 s. l., Madan Theatres 10-8, Russa Engineering Works 200, Scindia Steam Navigation 17 discount, Tata Industrial Bank 6 prem, Tinnevelly Textiles 24-12, Titaghur Paper Mills 318.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. quoted at Rs. 53-12 and Small lots at Rs. 54-2. War Bonds short loans at 98-8, 1925 at 96-12, 1928 at 97-4.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four fifteen-fifteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling five one-sixteenth pence.

SUGAR MARKKT PEPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

We have to report a further depression in our market which ruled quieter during the weak with small demand and essier advices from all quarters and dealers being very nervous and eager sellers' prices for ready sugars have been reduced by three rupees per cwt. all round. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quieter with no buyers and lower prices. Java market is very much depressed with sellers at 15 gilders. Home and American markets are a bit steadier without any business doing. As anticipated dealers find great difficulty to meet the present state and some have suspended payments. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O. Rs. 25-0-0 eq. 30s. F. B. Harbour stocks 140,000 bags.

Mauritius, Rs. 26-0-0 F B Harbour stocks 30,000 bags.

Total mortality from plague in India during the week ending 11th December, 1920, was 2,436 seizures and 1,691 deaths, the provincial figures being: Bombay Presidency, 266, Madras Presidency 623, Bihar and Orissa 170, United Provinces 151, Punjab 19, Burma 60, Central Provinces 40, Mysore State 218, Hyderabad State, 169 and Rajputana 7.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

December 23, 1920.

Monsieur C. Tokowsky, Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Bombay, resumed charge of his once on the 1st December 1920.

Major H. M. Wightwick, Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough on half average salary for such period as will bring the total period of absence to one year, with effect from the 19th February 1921 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, LL.B., Second Class Subordinate Judge, has been grantd leave on medical certificate for two months and five days with effects from the 19th October 1920.

The following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges are made:—

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kadkol, Subordinate Judge at Kumta, to be Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal.

Mr. Vasudev Vishnu Phadke, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Dharwar

Mr. Narayan Ramkrishna Gundil, Joint Subordinate Judge at Dharwar, to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Haveri.

Mr. Shankar Laxman Kalyanpurkar, Acting Joint Subordinate Judge at Haveri, to be Acting Subordinate Judge at Kumta.

Mr. P. C. Divanji, Subordinate Judge of Amalner, is granted, with effect from the 3rd January 1921, privilege leave on ful pay for one month with permission to prefix to it the Christmas holidays.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chandiram Kotumla, on relief by Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to act as Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Daulatram, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Acton, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Brooks, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Government Notifiation dated 16th December 1920, notifying that Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlong for one month, is hereby cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, with the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India, an appointment of Inspector of Cotton Excise and to make the following appointments with effect from 4th July 1920:—

Mr. J. D. F. Engel to be substantive Inspector of Cotton Excise.

Mr. W. Whitaker to act as Inspector of Cotton Excise from 4th to 9th July 1920 during the absence of Mr. Engel on leave.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone to act as Inspector of Cotton Excise with effect from 10th July 1920 in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

During the period of absence of Mr. W. Whitaker on privilege leave, Mr. T. W. Johnstone, to act as Inspector of Cotton Excise from 4th July to 9th July, in addition to his own duty.

Mr. S. A. Green, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Karachi, is granted with effect from 5th May 1921, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date.

The combined leave for nine months granted to Mr. H. J. Kees, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, is extended by furlough for four months.

Mr. Lowji Meghjee to be members of the Cotton Contracts Board, vice the Honourable Mr. Purushottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E., resigned.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Excise, Northern Division.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 29th October 1920.

Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.I.M., until further orders, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Rear Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B., on such occasions as the latter is absent from Bombay.

Mr. Gurunath Venkatesh Kittur, Head Master, B. J. High School Thana, has been granted privilge leave for six months on half pay with effect from the 9th December 1920.

Mr. Vasudev Hari Khare to act as Head Master, B. J. High School, Thana, during the absence of Mr. Gurunath Venkatesh Kittur, on leave, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall I.M.S., is granted from the date of relief such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen Liston, C.I.E. M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S, is granted, with effect from the 4th December 1920, such privilege leave as is due to him on that date in combination with such furlough on average salary as is admissible to him and with furlough on half average salary for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Major E. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen Liston, proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone to act as Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances from the 20th November 1920 to the 1st December 1920 vice Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, proceeded on deputation.

Mr. A. H. Fell to act as Chief Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances from the 2nd December 1920 until further orders.

Mr. J. Cubbon to continue to act as Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances vice Mr. Fell, pending further orders.

Mr. W. G. Mackay to act as Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances vice Mr. McCormack, with effect from the 28th November 1920, pending further orders.

Mr. F. Tinker to act as Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances vice Mr. Woods, with effect from the 1st December 1920, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. Marks to be permanent Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, with effect from the 7th November 1920.

Dr. J. L. Pinto, L.M. D.P.H., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, was granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 17th September 1920.

Dr. F. Barretto, L. M. and S. (Bom.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Analyst, Public Health Laboratory, Karachi, was apponted to hold charge of the duties of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in addition to his own duties, vice Dr. J. L. Pinto, on leave.

The undermentioned officers assumed charge of their duties as Assistant Architects with effect from the respective date noted against each:—

Mr. R. H. Cameron, 18th Oct. 1920.
Mr. A. J. A. Illingworth 2nd Dec. 1920
Mr. R H Hamilton, 20th Oct. 1920.

The combined leave granted to Mr. S. C. Mould, Executive Engineer, is extended by furlough for fourteen days.

SALVATION ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO BE VACATED.

As the building occupied at present by the Salvation Army near Byculla Bridge is to be vacated by the end of this year, Commissioner G. French is arranging to conduct a final series of meetings in the old hall on Sunday 26th. These will be of a Christmassy character. The times of the meetings are as usual as follows:—English, 11 a.m. Vernacular, 7-45 p.m. English, 8 p.m. Their New Territorial Headquarters and meeting hall is situated on the corner of Maitland Road and Sankli Street. This will be occupied on January 1st.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly make room for the following in your valued columns:—

Every one in Bombay, who has any interest in art, has by this time, seen the Mural decorations in Sir J. J. School of Art. They were designed and executed under the guidance of the present Principal of the Institute by the senior students of the painting class. This desirable change for the better is distinctively the fruit of his labours in our midst. Mr. Gladstone Solomon is a gold Medallist of the Royal Academy of Art, a great designer, historical painter and knows mural decorations. Moreover he interests himself greatly in the future of his students and of Indian Art. He is passionately in love with Indian Art; he does not despite it. Being himself a close, efficient, first-rate worker in Europe and an eminent artist, he knows the value and place of Western Art in revivihg Indian Art itself. Of such calibre and imaginative insight is the gifted principal of Sir J. J. School of Art. Mr. Gladstone Solomon came in charge of the Institute in succession to its late principal, Mr. Cecil Burns, only a year ago. And during that short period of time, he completely revolutionized the teaching there, and put quite a new vigour and spirit into its work. Mr. Solomon knows that all good work requires dedication. And that is what marks him as the Principal of this school. He lives entirely for the school and its rise, which no one could have said of any one else before him, and least of all, of his predecessor. I have seen him working in the school from morn till eve and there is not an atom of exaggesation in what I write.

Mr. Cecil Burns, during his career of 18 years, of which I know full well, because I have learnt under him, turned the Institute from a school of Art, it was intended to be, into a superior kind of medium for turning out drawing teachers and artizens. He had a very fine batch of students working under him like Messrs. Parandekar, Haldankar, Kirtikar K. E., Mundkar, Chaphalkar, Chawan, Raval, Mali and many others, out of whom, if he had but known how to draw out their talent, he could have shown results somewhat similar to, if not the same as, those witnessed in the mural decorations of this year. But Mr. Burn's one aim was to kill originality and artistic sense and turn out mere copyists and drawing teachers. He abolished, in his regime, the sculptor's class from the modelling class that was the feature of this school before his time and sent workers there into the workshop of the school; Mr. Solomon, immediately after he took charge, has appointed two of the best sculptors in Bombay, Messrs. Mhatre and Talim, to be visiting professors and has revived the class. If Mr. Burns may be credited with having done anything for the Institute it is to bring in Europeans with high salaries to the architectural school and discourage Indian talent by putting it on a pittance or under a curb.

What are Mr. Burn's qualifications? He is only a fine portrait painter. He is no gold medallist from the Royal Academy; he is not a designer, nor a connoisseur in historical painting. He had no imagination, eye, gift, or even a will for anything like mural decoration or fresco painting. It is therefore grossly unjust to a man of the stamp of Mr. Solomon, our deservedly popular principal, to say, as the "Times of India" maintains, that he is only reaping a patch out of the field broken, cut open and cultivated by his predecessor. His predecessor, I am not afraid to say it out, did nothing of the kind. He simply let the field lie fallow, nay had well nigh sterilized it.

Had not a man like Mr. Gladstone Solomon who is a master in his line and an inspirer of others, helping them to draw out the best in them, been sent to guide the destinies of Sir J. J. School of Art, that school would have, before long, become a thoroughly discredited institution in the country as a school of Art. Mr. Cecil Burns had applied to its activities a chilling douche from which no one else, less capable, less sympathetic and less inspiring than Mr. Solomon, would have been able to recover it. His magnetic influence has put new life into the Institute and put new heart and hope in Indian artists.

I am not in the least afraid to make this statement because it is a conclusion based on facts. I am anxious that Mr. Solomon should not be robbed of his due meed of praise, and of ampler opportunities in the near future to vindicate himself and his school of art before the world. Mr. Burns did nothing of the kind, never even attempted it. The credit is all Mr. Solomon's and no one has a right to share in it as an immediate or more distant predecessor of his. The praise that the "Times of India" and *inter alia* Mr. Cecil Burns bestow upon him is of a character that will frustrate rather than forward Mr. Solomon's efforts. Open censure can be more effectively met. But "this praise that is no praise" is most insidious and works deeper mischief. As one who has known Mr. Cecil Burn's capacity at first hand, and as one who also knows Mr. Solomon's work and can judge between the two, I protest most emphatically against the flank attack upon an institution which under the inspiring guidance of Mr. Solomon is but just recovering from its life of suspended animation, and promises for the first time in its long history to come into its own. His Excellency the Governor's sympathy and support, which are assured will surely brace up the Principal furtherstore to

The mural decorations have shown what the capacity of the Indian students is. It needed only the inspiring touch of a sympathetic genuine like Mr. Solomon to blossom forth. May Mr. Solomon be long spared to the Institute. May the Government and the public extend to him their full support. And in a few years we shall know better worth of the man and of the Institute in his charge. In conclusion, I endorse what our correspondent Mr. Rustom D. C. Sidia has said in his letter dated 22nd instant. Yours, etc.,

ARTIST.

MULTAN BENCH AND BAR.

MAGISTRATE'S APOLOGY.

The following is a copy of proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of Bar Association, Multan, held in the Bar Room on the 11th December 1920 at 3 p.m.:—

Read letters received from Major Reynolds, one to Secretary, Bar Association, one to Lala Hukam Chand, and two to Sheikh Muhammad Bakhsh, Vakil, for L. Hukam Chand; and it was resolved:—

(1) That the apology tendered by Major Reynolds be considered as sufficient and the incident closed, and further resolved that restriction placed upon the members of the Association regarding their appearance in his Court is henceforward to be considered as definitely removed.

(2) That a copy of this resolution be sent to the District Judge and District Magistrate.

(3) That copies of these proceedings be sent to the Officer Commanding Multan, the Commissioner and Major Reynolds.

(4) That copies of all the correspondence passed between Lala Hukam Chand, his Vakil, Secretary, Bar Association and Major Reynolds, also a copy of these proceedings be sent to the press as before with the addition of the *Akali*.

(Sd.) M. S. BABAR.
Secretary.

Copy Notice to Major Reynolds.
6th Dec. 1920.

Dear Sir,—My client Lala Hukam Chand, Pleader, Multan, has instructed me to lodge criminal proceedings and file a civil suit for recovery of Rs. 2,000 damages against you for the language used by you towards him in open Court while he was representing the plaintiff in civil suit, "S. R. Radhu and Co., *versus* Lieutenant Stamforth" in your Court on 4th December, 1920. I have to point out that the language used by you was objectionable and ungentlemanly, and unless an unqualified written apology is sent to me within 24 hours of the receipt hereof, I shall be constrained to apply to the District and Sessions Judge, Multan, to sanction your prosecution under Section 504, Indian Penal Code and shall also take steps to file a civil suit for damages, and, in such an event, you shall be liable for all the costs, etc., that my client Lala Hukam Chand has to incur in this cause.

(Sd.) MAHOMED BAKHSH.
Vakil, High Court of Judicature,
Multan.
Lahore.

Major Reynold's Letters.
Multan, Dec. 7.

Dear Lala Hukam Chand,—I understand from my reader that you were offended at a certain expression I used to you in Court the other day.

I am writing to you to apologise and to express my regret at having wounded your feelings. Nothing was further from my intention. I hope to have an opportunity of expressing my regret to you in person at some future date.

Yours, sincerely.
(Sd.) H. V. REYNOLDS,
Major.

II.
Multan.
8th December, 1920.

Dear Sir,—I have already sent a letter of apology to Lala Hukam Chand, a copy of which I enclose.

I trust your client and you will take this as sufficient and shall be glad to hear from you whether this is so or not.

I should like to point out to you that I despatched this letter to your client by hand yesterday as soon as I heard that he considered I had insulted him. You will, I think, see from this that I had no intention of offending him and that I had not the faintest idea that I had done so, and that I at once took steps to express my regrets even before your client asked me to.

Yours, truly,
(Sd.) H. V. REYNOLDS.
Major.

Sh. Muhammad Bakhsh,
Vakil, High Court, Lahore.

III.
Multan, 9th December 1920.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the copy of your resolution No. 52, dated 6th December 1920, I beg to inform you that I wrote to Lala Hukam Chand expressing my regret for having made the statement he considered in insult before even I received a copy of your resolution.

I attach a copy of my letter overleaf. I hope the incident may now be considered closed.

Yours, truly,
(Sd.) H. V. REYNOLDS.
Major.

To
Mr. M. S. Babar, Bar-at-Law,
Secretary, Bar Association,
Multan.

IV.
REPLY TO MAJOR REYNOLDS.

Multan, Dec. 8, 1920.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter dated 8th instant, and have very carefully noted its contents. I am glad you have taken a very early opportunity to make amends, but I do not consider the apology tendered by you adequate, inasmuch as while admitting the truth of the very serious allegation made, you do not appear to realise that the expression used was abusive and insulting. I cannot for a moment be led to believe that you are not aware of the contempt, and intentional insult conveyed by the expression "Don't bark" and, under the circumstances, I should like to hear further from you on this subject before we can advise my client Lala Hukam Chand to consider the matter as finally and amicably closed without intervention of a Court of law.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) MUHAMMAD BAKHSH,
Vakil.

V.
MAJOR REYNOLD'S APOLOGY.

To,
Sheikh Muhammad Bakhsh, Pleader, etc.,

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant I have to say that the expressions used by me were objectionable, and I sincerely apologise.

(Sd.) H. V. REYNOLDS.
Major.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, 29, Forbes Street, at 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall at 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29

Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 22nd instant was 131 as compared with 131 of the corresponding day of last year and 225 of 1918. There was only 1 attack from small-pox.

GRAND X'MAS FETE.

Grand X'mas Fete is to open at 4 p.m. near Charni Road Station to-day in the Pendal erected for the purpose.

FANCY FAIR.

The Annual Fancy Fair, in aid of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, will be held on the X'mas Eve, in the Gloria Church compound, Byculla. The Committee trust that the charitable public will kindly patronise same, and thus help the Society to continue its work of affording relief to the suffering poors.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Social Conference meets on the 29th instant, in the Congress Pendal, in the morning. Mr. S. M. Chitnis, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. V. J. Patel is the President of the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai, will attend the Conference and will speak on the Anti-Untouchability Resolution.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Christmas Day.

6 and 7 a.m., Holy Communions; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral, "Tours in C."; Hymns—and Carols; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Anthem—"Nazareth"; Carols; Collections for—Poor Fund.

Sunday after Christmas.

7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral, Tours in "C."; Hymns—65, 59, 322, 60; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley; Hymns—65, 62, Carols; Collections for—Diocesan Assessment Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL.

During the X'mas week the last Two Episodes of the thrilling serial "The Daredevil Jack" Pathe "Gazette" and a special two reel comedy of the greatest of screen comedian, Haroid Lloyd, will be screened. The serial unfolds the end of the many trials of Jack and the romances of Cyril and Glory and Jack and Molly is brought to a happy termination. For unusual trick stunts, for hilarious surprises or real plot, you will search long and far, before coming upon the equal of the Lloyd picture, the Haunted Spooks. In the comedy Lloyd shows new trick after new trick; he attempts to suicide, each one winding up with a preposterously funny surprise, the rapid action in the haunted house, these are scenes that for sheer nonsensical comedy value attain the topmost heights. And the biggest laugh of the season. The one in which a Jewish gentleman is revealed taking an automobile, is destined to go down in history as a piece of tomfoolery "par excellence."

ALL-INDIA MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done good service to the cause of education as well as that of the Mahomedans of Bombay by entering a public protest against the election of Mr. E. H. Jaffer to the Presidentship of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference this year. Unless such actions are publicly denounced and such persons fearlessly criticised by the Press, such evil practices are bound to recur. You have very pertinently referred to Mr. Ebrahim's speech at the Khilafat Conference, Lucknow, last year, wherein you very pithily observe that he has pitchforked into the chair for a few hours. You might have added one or two notable incidents connected with that Conference which have an important bearing upon the subject in hand and a moral for the occasion. With your permission I beg to supply the omission for the benefit of your readers.

The Reception Committee of the Conference of Lucknow without consulting the leading delegates of different provinces wired to several persons offering them the chair. All men of distinction declined the offer, but Mr. Ebrahim accepted it and wired that he would start for Lucknow immediately. On the eve of the Conference however a meeting of the delegates took place, who ridiculed the idea of having Mr. Ebrahim as President of the Conference and declined to accept him at any cost. The Conference was to start at 11 o'clock the next morning and Mr. Ebrahim arrived at 9. Being informed by his friends of the critical situation that had arisen he prudently stayed away and was not to be seen at the meeting. Nobody took the slightest notice of his absence and the meeting elected Maulana Abdul Bari as their President and proceeded with the work before them. In the afternoon session, however, Mr. Ghhotani, to save Mr. Ebrahim's face, prevailed upon the Maulana to let Mr. Ebrahim occupy the chair for the remaining portion of the day which he readily consented to do. The delegates also had no objections as they had pointed their point and sufficiently humiliated the Reception Committee for their high-handedness. The most remarkable occurrence of the whole affair was when Mr. Ebrahim apologised to the meeting for his absence in the morning because he said his brain was late and he could not come in time to occupy the chair in the morning. As a matter of fact everybody knew that he had arrived at 9 and was shaved, had breakfast and explanations from his own lips. You are quite right in observing that it was the Honorary Secretary of the Conference who secured the Presidentship for Mr. Ebrahim.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, if your publication of this letter is time to be of use to the Conference, I beg to remain, Sir,

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, B.A.,
Vakil, High Court, Colaba Causeway.
Dec. 23.

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NOTICE.

To-morrow being Christmas day the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Sunday.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE
British Labour and India	6
Queering the Pif	6
No Solution	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
Reuter's Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	8
BOMBAY & PROVINCIAL.	
Municipal Corporation	8
Government Gazette	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Calcutta Letter	8
Rangoon Mail Case	7 & 8
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Threatened Indian Coal Strike	7
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE	5
THE WEATHER	10
SHIPPING	9
Exchang Situation	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 24, 1920.

BRITISH LABOUR & INDIA.

In the course of his recent interview with a press representative Mr. Ben Spoor begged his Indian friends and the public at large to believe that the democracy of Great Britain and especially British Labour were whole-heartedly with Indians in their struggle for political and economic freedom. India's faith in the British democracy or rather in the politicians who at present represent that democracy, has received a rude shock from which the people of this country will take time to recover. Despite this painful fact, however, assurances coming from such genuine representatives of the British democracy as Mr. Spoor and Col. Wedgwood are most welcome and we are sure they will go a considerable way to rehabilitate the British public in the eyes of our countrymen. Since the war, we have been accustomed to see *soi-disant* statesmen and arm-chair critics of the press sit in judgment over whole nations and brand them as outcasts of humanity, depraved beyond redemption, and we have also seen our countrymen being everywhere under the British flag, treated as the pariahs of the Empire. The people of this country, however, still hope that British democracy, when the film of "Imperialism," which is clouding its vision at present, drops off from its eyes, will appreciate the righteousness of the struggle of Indians for national freedom and self-determination and will extend the hand of friendship to them in their efforts to carry it on to success.

That British Labour, which at the present juncture in the life of the nation, is more representative of the British democracy than any other section thereof, is awakening to the righteousness of the struggle that the people of India are waging and is prepared to sympathise and co-operate with the latter in their labours, may be seen from the message it has sent to India both through Mr. Spoor and Col. Wedgwood and from the resolutions of the Conference that has just been held in London. It recognises not only that the cause of Labour, whether it be in England, America or India, is the same all over, but also that the cause of political freedom deserves the homage of all true patriots in all parts of the world. It has definitely pledged itself to support the Indian claim to self-determination and we are now assured that it is prepared to recognise the legitimacy of the weapon of Non-Co-operation in wresting from the unsympathetic bureaucracy the just rights of the Indian people. We are not among those who believe that the British democracy is on the eve of a political revolution and that the Labour Party will come into power at the next election. Nonetheless, the confidence of the public of this country in the genuineness of the sympathy of British Labour, we are convinced, is not misplaced. The workmen of Great Britain are, in many ways, in the same position in relation to the other sections of the British nation as we are in this country and in the Empire. They are victims of the same capitalist-cum-imperial greed as we are. They are bound, therefore, to appreciate the genuineness of our grievances and sorrows and wish us god-speed in our struggle for emancipation. While, however, the sympathy of British Labour with India's cause will be welcome and helpful, the test of its sincerity will lie in its readiness immediately and actively to bring what political power it possesses to bear in securing the satisfaction of India's demand. Mr. Horniman struck the right note when he said that if Labour failed to act, the Indian people might believe that British Labour was as bad as the governing and capitalistic classes. The Council of Action stopped the war with Russia. In the interests of humanity no less than of the British Commonwealth the need for immediately redressing India's wrong is as imperative as was the need for stopping the unrighteous campaign against Russia. We trust British Labour will do all it can to help India. But India must help herself. In this connection Mr. Ben Spoor's advice is well worth remembering. It is true, he says, British Labour has pledged itself to the application of self-determination to India. But, "he hoped self-determination would not have to wait the advent of Labour Government in England, if they learnt to organise themselves here." The first essential of the success of our efforts is, therefore, self-help—the organisation of our own resources. The Labour Party, even if it comes to power, will never be able to bring about our salvation if we are not prepared to stand on our own legs. Agitation in India with a view to national awakening and the organisation of the national resources must show no signs of flagging. We can only count on the open sympathy and timely help of British Labour, but we ourselves must bear the brunt of the whole struggle. British Labour has many other problems nearer home to consider and may sometimes be too pre-occupied to help us. It is best, therefore, to be self-reliant above all.

QUEERING THE PITCH.

The exhibition of mural paintings by the students of the Bombay School of Art has been visited by thousands of people, everyone of whom was more or less charmed with it. It is not too much to say that the paintings have made a great sensation, not only with the general public, but with connoisseurs, who recognise that such achievement after only one year's special training is little short of miraculous, and proves the genius of the Indians for this kind of work. Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon has been much congratulated, much against his will, for he attributes the whole merit to the students, and for himself claims no more than to have done his duty by them. It is the School of Art as a whole to which he wishes people to give the praise, and in every school the students are the object not the master. If the School had been going well when Mr. Solomon was appointed to the Principalship he would have been the first to pay due honour to his predecessor. But it was not going well. There was an interregnum between the retirement of Mr Cecil Burns, the former English principal, and the appointment of Mr. Solomon, and in that interregnum there was nothing done, and even under the rule of Mr. Burns nothing of the kind which Mr. Solomon has been doing for the last twelve months was done for the students in the Sir J. J. School of Art. It was, therefore, an astonishment to the whole art world of Bombay when Mr. Burns reviewing the exhibition of mural paintings in the "Times of India" coolly claimed that these achievements were the result of twenty years of training. If they are that then they are nothing particularly wonderful, nothing to make so great a song about. But they are not. The letters from former pupils of Mr. Burns, published in these columns, tell the truth about the matter. The pupils of Mr. Burns had never the help and opportunities which the pupils of Mr. Solomon have had, nor the sympathetic enthusiasm of the latter to support their efforts. Why should the former principal have made a claim which everybody who knows anything about the School of Art and its achievements knows to be unfounded? Possibly it was mere inadvertence on his part, or a wish not to be left out in the cold. It may have been done in all innocence; but the indignation of the students is justified by the damage such a claim may do to their most cherished hopes.

Eminent artists are soon to come from England to decide the claim of the Bombay School of Art to be allowed to undertake an important portion of the mural paintings in New Delhi. The Bombay School of Art has now work to show which proves it capable of that undertaking, to the intelligence of any artist; for it is obvious that this is only the first attempt of its students and as a first attempt the result is nothing short of marvellous. The Bombay School of Art is going on and in the course of a little time—Mr. Solomon himself prophesies that it will happen in another year—the influence of the principal will be no longer visible, and the work of the school will have acquired a purely Indian character, while preserving that modernity which comes of study from the living model. If that is so the claim of the Bombay School of Art to work at Delhi not as journey men or students but as a guild of masters in the art is well established. But that would not be the case if—as Mr. Burns suggests—these paintings were the result of years of training. Then the artist-judge might reasonably say: "These men have found their full expression. They will never do any better." The matter is of such immense importance to the artists of the school that we hope all Bombay will take it up, and see that Indian artists get their chance of doing Indian work, which they have shown themselves not only capable of doing, but better qualified to do than any European artists.

NO SOLUTION.

The House of Commons has agreed to the amendments of the Home Rule Bill which have been returned from the House of Lords without any important modification—and the Bill will soon be placed on the statute-book. But what then? Will the passing of the Act solve the Irish problem? No one who knows anything about the tragic history of this problem will doubt the issue. As Sir Donald Maclean said, to enact the Bill would be sheer waste of time. Having refused to listen to this sound advice, the Government, through their spokesman in the Commons, expect "moderate and loyal Irishmen to prove their mutual good-will and desire to act as good citizens of the Empire." What is the use of this foolish pretension about "moderate and loyal citizens," when the Government know that the entire Irish people, with the exception of the Ulsterite die-hards, are determined to have nothing to do with tinsel concessions that do not recognise their right to self-determination? The only solution of the tragic deadlock is for the British Government to announce their recognition of the Irish people's right to self-determination. Once this recognition is announced there is every likelihood of the Sinn Fein leaders agreeing to conditions that will ensure the protection of minorities and the strategic security of the United Kingdom. The Liberal and the Labour parties have already declared their acceptance of a policy that will grant to Ireland self-determination subject to these two conditions. The only obstacle is Mr. Lloyd George's Government. It is Mr. Lloyd George's Government that must go if an Irish settlement is to be secured.

Notes of the Day.

France and Turkey.

The French Premier has announced the intention of his Government to evacuate Cilicia after coming to an agreement with Turkey and Kemal Pasha, demanding guarantees against massacres of the Armenian population. The announcement is a fresh indication of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, which the Allied politicians have found inevitable. The reference to "guarantees against massacres of the Armenian population" is, of course, an ill-concealed attempt to lend to the occupation of Cilicia a philanthropic colour. As a matter of fact, the French have occupied Cilicia for their own ends of aggrandizement—and they have to evacuate it because they find it too hot to keep.

Judicial Reprisals.

When Miss Pankhurst was arrested, she had made her arrangements for an absence of six months in the jail. She, we were told, spoke of a red navy and other Bolshevik paraphernalia. Mr. Malone was arrested for the possession of revolutionary documents and open incitement to physical force for the overturn of Government. He was prosecuted, mysterious individuals were produced to heighten the redness of his crime, and sentenced for a like short period. What, on the other hand, are the standards of punishment in this wretched country? For throwing stones, six months; for being convicted of sedition by a jury of aliens and acquitted by his own countrymen, an illustrious Indian got six years' transportation; for a trumpery story told by the approver-general of the Punjab Government, a number of Indians were sentenced to life-long banishment and confiscation of property; for a cock and bull story told about waging war against the King, a lad of ten was awarded the punishment short of hanging. What is the cause of this systematic fierceness in the punishment of political offences in India. It is that the bureaucracy want their reign of a thousand years to be absolutely undisturbed and they hope to terrorise those who feel disaffected over their prolonged subjection. They have to be high-handed, they think, and their ethics of punishment are frankly savage. Secondly, there is the predominance of the executive officer who, as representative of the King and the local Nadirshah, contrives to make the effrontery of politicians the equivalent of high treason. Once a politician appears to be presumptuous, His Omnipotence does not pause to distinguish the nature of the delinquency. "He has the cheek to ask what is what? I will give him a drubbing!"—that is the main impulse he has. His intimate connection with and supremacy over the administration or justice, enables him, as prosecutor, to pursue his *shikar* with success and even predict the nature of the result. And subordinate officers know that if so-called political offenders are treated lightly, they will have incurred the displeasure of the superior who is ring-master of the whole show. A strong attitude is hence welcomed.

Justice and Cooperation.

Local Governments do not get incensed over heavy sentences, for it is such "smart work" and if their conscience is oppressed they can exercise clemency in right royal fashion. They are on the other hand a little uncomfortable over easy acquittals and that is why they keep a number of punishments which they can, by repressive law, exercise over the heads of lenient judges and juries who cease to exist when "strong action" is favoured. Justice in India has to wait on executive policy. Compare the nature of punishment awarded to Khilafat workers who avoid instigations to violence with the award of British justice. Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan has got three years; so has Sardar Mangal Singh. People predisposed to communism on the Clyde, in Glasgow and some parts of Wales are not averse to physical force, and when they are openly addressed to be quick about it, surely the nature of the affront and mischief becomes serious; and therefore it is, in view of the inflammable quality of the surrounding atmosphere, that a severe sentence of six months is awarded for the offence in England. Six months severe! It is a severe sentence which we, with our dungeon ideas of punishments, have been taught to regard as light. The penology connected with political opinion has been purposely perverted in this country. The Court ought to be the palladium of justice, and therefore the executive officer should be turned out by the neck from its precincts and he must be told to collect his revenues and attend to his non-judicial duties. For offences a tenth as light as that of Mr. Malone, the engineers of justice in India—the Plomers, and the Carters—would get the accused banished for life without the chance of a reprieve even when, now and again, New Eras are started. During the Orion unrest half-clad aborigines were given three years each, because they had sung a ditty in honour of some evil Power which the judge shrewdly identified with the Kaiser. Three years is the minimum for the first catch. Will the new legislators remember as they co-operate and co-operate, to gnaw a bit at this problem and make "British justice" less irksome for those old colleagues they have left exposed behind?

Dacoities in Bombay!

Dacoities in Bombay! That idea is incredible. Yet within the last few weeks not only have several dacoities taken place but the inhabitants of the northern parts of the City have also been living in constant terror of dacoits and robbers—a fact which does not reflect credit on the efficiency of the City Police. In Government reports on police administration special emphasis is laid on statistics regarding crimes detected and convictions secured, but inadequate attention seems to have been devoted to what is, after all, the prime duty of the Police—namely, prevention of crime. There are, we readily recognise, some special reasons for the present campaign of dacoities in the City. A determining cause has been the bad lighting thanks to the unreasoning and obstinate refusal of the Gas Company to come to terms with the strikers. We accept the statement of the Commissioner of Police that the Police are doing their best in the circumstances to cope with the situation. But Mr. Griffith's plea that owing to want of funds and necessary men he is unable to send more men to the northern parts of the City and his excuse that in consequence of the general rise in wages the Police service is not popular are hardly tenable. When the lives and property of citizens are in imminent danger, it is not comforting to be told that the Commissioner of Police has not sufficient men to give protection. Nor does the confession say much for the efficient administration of his department by the Commissioner. More, if the rank and file of the Police are not adequately paid it is not the fault of the public. For the public gives enough for the purpose, but the top-heavy organisation which is the bane of all branches of our administration prevents the proper utilisation of the money—and leads to the waste and most of the ills we suffer from.

A Magistrate's Amende.

We reproduce elsewhere, from the "Tribune," the proceedings of an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Bar Association, Multan, together with the correspondence, that passed between Lala Hukam Chand, his Vakil, Secretary, Bar Association, and Major Reynolds, District Magistrate, Multan. A perusal at the resolutions passed at the meeting will give an idea of the trouble that threatened Multan, had the incident not closed so quickly and amicably as it did. We are glad to find that Major Reynolds, after having used the offensive expression "Don't bark," realised the wisdom of apologising when called upon to do so. That the matter was so satisfactorily settled is due to Lala Hukam Chand, his Vakil and the Bar Association who are to be congratulated on the courage and fairness shown by them in dealing with the situation created by the folly of the District Magistrate.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED BY COMMONS.

POSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

In the House of Commons agreed to the amendments to the Home Rule Bill, returned from the House of Lords with one or two unimportant amendments. Mr. Worhting ton Evans emphasised that Ireland was receiving self-government in a form consistent with the liberties of both South Ireland and North Ireland and with the integrity of the United Kingdom. An instrument had been put into the hands of Irish people, which by agreement between the two Irish Parliaments and with the free consent of both peoples might be used to build up one single Parliament, representing the united nation without any further legislation by the Imperial Parliament. It now remained for moderate and loyal Irishmen to prove their mutual good-will and desire to act as good citizens of the Empire.

REPRISALS BY CROWN FORCES.

VILLAGE OF BALLINALEE DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Crown forces have destroyed the village of Ballinalee as reprisal for the attack on police barracks mentioned on the 13th. The stock of outlying farms was shot and the military commandeered and fortified the school house. Most of the inhabitants fled.

END OF IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN WILLING TO HANDLE ALL TRAFFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Irish railwaymen some of whom have been on strike for seven months against assisting in the transportation of munitions, troops and police, have passed a resolution deciding to resume immediately. The decision was reached after letter had been received from the Labour leader Mr. Thomas M. P., who stated that the settlement must be complete as Government's intentions were quite definite. No settlement was possible except on the basis of the men's willingness to carry all kinds of traffic.

FAILURE OF FARROW'S BANK.

ARREST OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Mr. Crotch, Deputy Chairman of Farrow's Bank was arrested in West End at two this morning and Messrs. Hart and Crotch appeared at the Mansion House Police Court to-day, charged with publishing with Mr. Farrow a false report and balance sheet. They were remanded Mr. Crotch being allowed a bail of forty-thousand sterling, which was subsequently reduced to thirty-thousand and Mr. Hart twenty-thousand. The prosecutor alleged that a shocking fraud had been perpetrated. The bank was hopelessly involved. The losses during the last nine years exceeded a million. The accounts had been manipulated to show profit. It was emphasised that the failure was not due to the war or to postwar conditions.

ARREST OF MR. FARROWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 23.

Mr. Thomas Farrow, Chairman of Farrow's Bank was arrested at midnight at his residence at St. Leonards and conveyed to the police-station in his own luxurious motor-car.

AUSTRALIAN EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES.

REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER CONSIDERATION,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 23.

Referring in the House of Commons to the hindrance caused to export trade to Australia, on account of the inability of Australian merchants to send remittances, Mr. Hood asked whether this was due to Government purchases of wool etc., in Australia.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was aware that Australian exchange difficulties were forcing the exchange banks to charge considerable premium for sterling owing to the unfavourable balance of Australian trade, partly due to the cessation of large advance payments made in the last years for wool and other products. He had discussed methods of remedying the position with the Commonwealth Government, which must decide the action to be taken.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

LORD ROBERT CECIL INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 23.

Lord Robert Cecil, South Africa's representative at Geneva, interviewed by a correspondent of Reuter at his home in Sussex where he is recuperating from a slight indisposition after his labours said he was of the opinion that the most important decision of the assembly was the creation of an International Court of Justice. Its future depended entirely to the personnel of the judges. The number of states had already agreed to refer the minor international disputes to the court whose jurisdiction therefore was largely compulsory.

Next in importance came the admission of the new states to the League. It was a good augury for the future reconciliation of the world that the former enemies, Austria and Bulgaria, had been admitted unopposed. The admission of Germany would be determined on the principles laid down in the case of Bulgaria, namely, whether she was sincere in her intention of observing the international obligations. The Assembly's recommendations for disarmament would be very valuable, if they were carried out. A far-reaching proposal was that a civilian commission should be appointed to sit with the existing military commission to make suggestions for the limitation of armaments while the recommendation to ratify arms, the traffic conventions signed in Paris last year, should provide a real check on the sale of arms. These conventions would be already effective but for the "unaccountable actio not the united states in declaring to be bound by these conventions".

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

With regard to economic blockade, a simple machinery had been devised by which the Secretary General would notify the Council, whenever it was needed in order to secure the members, immediately breaking all political and economic relations with a covenant-breaking state. Considerable progress had been made regarding the question of mandates. The Council had settled the form of the Permanent mandates Commission, to which all reports of the mandatories chosen mostly from the non-mandatory states for an individual competence.

Further more the Council had settled the "C" mandates, namely, the Pacific Islands and South-West Africa but the "A" and "B" mandates were not settled, though it was understood that these draft mandates were before the Council. Lord Robert Cecil expressed the opinion that the most desirable of these drafts would be published forthwith in order that the world should know and criticise the proposals. The "B" mandates would be nearly identical as their provisions were closely defined in the Covenant but the "A" mandates for the former Turkish possessions in Asia which were based on independent native governments, advised by the Mandatory would necessarily differ considerably. There were certain difficulties with regard to the "A" mandates but the sooner they were published the sooner difficulties would disappear. In this connection Lord Robert Cecil emphasised that if the Council wanted public support it must ensure greater publicity.

LEAGUE'S FINANCES.

The question of the League's finances had occupied much time. A number of smaller nations including the Dominions had advanced the legitimate grievance that they had to bear a disproportionate share of the expenses. Lord Robert Cecil declared that the standard would undoubtedly be changed at or before the next Assembly on the terms that any change made, be antedated. There was much criticism also on the League's expenditure but this was unwarranted. The League was costing a million a year spread over 42 states which was a small premium against war insurance but a large part of the money came from the British Empire, the smaller parts of which paid much too large a share. Even so, this was infinitesimal compared with the cost of the war.

Lord Robert Cecil concluded that it was little short of a miracle that 42 countries should have been brought into close co-operation on equal terms in so short a time. Their daily meetings had already removed an immense number of national misunderstandings. From this point of view the Assembly had proved an unqualified success and increased confidence in the future of the League was fully justified.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIED PREMIERS.

TO MEET AT NICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Paris.—The next conference of the Allied Premiers will be held at Nice in the first week of January. The questions to be discussed include reparations, Greece and the East.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

TO BE ABANDONED FROM APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 23.

"The Daily Express" understands that Government yielding to the pressure from the business community is abandoning the Excess Profits Duty next April.

LATEST CABLES

GRAVE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

GOVT.'S SCHEME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. midnight, Dec. 23.

The Government's appreciation of the gravity of unemployment was to-day, emphasised in the House of Commons by Dr. Macnamara, who stated that Government would watch the position daily to relieve the hardship and secure improvement of trade. Dr. Macnamara stated that 265,000 ex-service men, 148,000 civilians and 131,000 women were unemployed on December 10th, as compared with 142,000, 87,000 and 54,000 respectively at the end of August. The problem was accentuated by the dearness of living. Government had spent 35 millions on the unemployed ex-service men, since the armistice; but men wanted work and not gold.

Dr. Macnamara described the proposals Government had submitted to the building trade unions for the admission of ex-service men. The next word rested with the trade unions. The Committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Lord St. Davids, would assist the local authorities in the schemes of work in addition to the existing schemes for roads and housing. Parliament would be asked to grant the committee three million. Preference would be given to ex-service men. Short-time would be introduced in Government establishments.

BRITISH EXPENDITURE IN PALESTINE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. midnight, Dec. 23.

The question of British expenditure in Palestine was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon, by Brigadier-General Henry Croft, replying to whom Mr. Bonar Law said that the acceptance of the mandate for Palestine was not intended to involve any permanent expenditure on the taxpayers of Britain. The cost of the British army in Palestine was not being borne by the Jewish population. He did not hope that any British expenditure in Palestine would be paid back, but Government had no intention whatever of being involved in heavy expenditure there. The forces in Palestine were being reduced, but some must be maintained until the civil administration was able to maintain order and resist external aggression. It was impossible to say when that would be.

FRANCE TO EVACUATE CILICIA.

GUARANTEES AGAINST ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 23.

Paris.—Premier Leygues indicated before the Finance Commission to-day that Government contemplated evacuating Cilicia after coming to an agreement with Turkey and Kemal Pasha, demanding guarantees against massacres of the Armenian population. The Commission approved the Premiers declaration and passed credits for Syria and Cilicia.

QUESTION OF WORLD DISARMAMENT.

CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Washington.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Crooks (Republican) introduced a resolution authorising Mr. Wilson to invite all nations to send delegates to the International Convention at Washington, to consider the means of securing world disarmament.

AUSTRALIAN MARINE STEWARDS' STRIKE

100,000 TONS OF SHIPPING LYING IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

Melbourne.—Over a hundred-thousand tons of shipping are idle owing to the strike of marine stewards for an eight hour day. They are supported by the transport workers. The situation is graver than in any previous stoppage. Tasmania is isolated and disruption of communication with new Zealand is threatened.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

DECLINE BEGINS TO SET IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 23.

The cost of living as estimated by the Ministry of Labour reached on November 1st what it is hoped will prove to have been the crest of the Rise, namely 176 per cent. increase compared with 1914. The figure for December 1st is 169. The fall is due mainly to the reduction in prices of sugar and clothing, as eggs, milk and fish have risen. The increase in food alone on December 1st was 182 compared with 1914.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)
RANGOON, Dec. 22.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. Cowasjee filed an appeal and aruged before Mr. Justice Maung Kin, in Chambers, for bail on behalf of Mr. Chandra and Mr. Iyer on the grounds that the learned Magistrate erred in holding that the five articles were intended by the accused to cause enmity and hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The Magistrate failed to take into consideration the fact that all the five articles were merely *verbatim* extracts from other responsible journals, which had already been published in Rangoon. The Magistrate erred in attaching an undue and exaggerated importance to the headlines of the articles, especially as the headlines were, in fact, from the articles themselves and were words actually used in the articles. The Magistrate should have known that bold prominent headlines, truly indicating the contents of the articles, were features of modern journalism, and in no way indicated conscious intention.

The Magistrate erred in holding that the explanation to Section 153 (A), I. P. C., did not apply to the case of the accused. The Magistrate should have held that the articles in question were of public interest. The Magistrate construed the articles in a manner not warranted read into them meanings which they were not intended to convey. The Magistrate failed to realise that the articles represented fair and reasonable discussion of matters of public interest, and that under no circumstances the articles purported to represent the views of the accused. He should have held that the second accused was totally ignorant of the articles, until they actually appeared and that no charge of conscious intention against him could possibly be proved. The Magistrate's order involved a definite curtailment of the liberty of the Press. The findings of the Magistrate were against the weight of evidence and the probabilities of the case. The sentences were excessive and offered no alternative of a fine. The appellants prayed that the judgment might be reversed and that they be acquitted. Bail was also asked for.

His Honour, after hearing the counsel, admitted the appeal and bail was allowed in the case of both the appellants for Rs. 5,000 in two sureties. The hearing of the appeals has been fixed for January 14, 1921.

Mr. Chandra thanks all those who had sent messages of sympathy.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGEMENT.

"YOUNG INEXPERIENCED JOURNALIST!"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, Dec. 21.

In the coures of the judgment in the "Rangoon Mail" case, the District Magistrate states the first article condemns absolutely, without qualification, the record of the Western nations in relation with the indigenous inhabitants of Africa. It makes allegations of vague, but serious, character against the British colonists in Southern Rhodesia, against France, Italy, leading up to the condemnation of record of Belgium in the Congo Free State. It proceeds to the conclusion that exploitation, worship of physical force, and unchecked creed have become the makers of nominal life in the West. It rejects the suggestion that great thinkers of the West, of which the Author of the book under review, Mr. E. D. Morel, is stated to be one, who condemns this alleged state of things, do more than express ungraceful regret and remain content. Conclusion is that unless there is the root and branch reformation or revolution, whatever it might be, of the western civilisation, any amount of superficial shuffling will not relieve the suffering of the Non-White races of the world. The first sentence is of a similar tenor. The Western nations, it says, have mercilessly exploited the coloured peoples of the world. The alleged contents of the book under review, which refers to certain parts of Africa, are used in the first instance, to illustrate this comprehensive allegation and then support the conclusion, as to unreleived and humanly speaking, unalterable iniquity of the Western peoples all over the world. The only conceivable result of the perusal of this article on the mind of the coloured man, would be to rouse in him feelings of enmity and hatred towards the Western races. No prudent man could doubt that the original writer in the "Asian Review" consciously intended to excite such feelings. No prudent man could doubt that persons responsible for its republication in the "Rangoon Mail" consciously intended to excite such feelings in the hearts of the Indian Burmese subjects of His Majesty, who might read against the subjects of His Majesty, who are of Western origin.

The explanation to section 153 (A) certainly has no application to this article. To apply this explanation, it must first of all be assumed, that matters referred to,, are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects.

As regards Africa there is very little detail given in the article to enable any person to seize hold of any particular matter with a view to removing it, even if such details were given and it were likely that publication in a Rangoon newspaper would have any effect in removing the matters referred. Such a possibility is completely negatived by the main thesis of the article, which has been referred to the practically unalterable iniquity of Western peoples. As regards matters regarding the alleged sufferings of the Coloured races in general, which may refer to some matters in Burma of

(Continued on page 8.)

WHEN WILL THEY END?

THE BOMBAY STRIKES.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PUBLIC.

There has been no important change in the position of the different strikes in the city. It is very difficult to see what is going to be the end of the present struggle. On one side capitalistic interests backed by other capitalistic interests, such as the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, are fighting a number of people without any funds to fall back upon. Labour in Bombay has no representatives in the legislature of the country to fight their battles for them with the result that the poor men have to depend on themselves alone to the bitter end. This is a struggle against hopeless odds. Otherwise, what city would have tolerated the present condition of ill-lighted streets, direct incitement as it is to crime? People are paying taxes for getting conveniences, which the Gas Company, supported by their representatives in the Municipal Corporation, denies them. And this state of things has gone on for months and the question now is: When will it end? There can be only one answer to that question: When the public cast away their somnolent attitude and rouse themselves to action.

POSTAL STRIKE.

The Postal and Telegraph men are still out, and these services are as unsatisfactory as they were. Registered letters are accepted for Bombay, but they take a lot of time for delivery. From some places insured letters are not yet accepted for this city. There is not the least likelihood of any settlement until the Government authorities relent, and give up their attitude of obstinate folly. At least for the sake of the public, if not for the men, it is time that there should be some sort of improvement in the attitude of the postal authorities. But so long as there is the taxpayers' money to back them up, in this present adventure, it is foolish to expect any change.

DACOITIES IN THE SUBURBS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Although two big gangs of gentries called *ghantichor dhamals* and *vagris* has been cleverly rounded up by the suburban police, yet serious dacoities have taken place at Kalyan and other places, from the *modus operandi* of which it appears that the operators are members of very desperate and dangerous organizations.

That the dacoits can successfully indulge in their predatory instincts is due to very convenient railway facilities and the strength of the big armed gangs before whom the few inmates of a raided house, destitute of arms, are nowhere.

From this it is obvious that besides a liberal granting of licenses for possession of firearms a very sharp look out must be kept by the police both at suburban railway stations and at railway stations in Bombay. A gang commits a dacoity say at midnight, in a suburban village and immediately the miscreants catch a convenient train and before the complainant reaches the nearest police post or the police station they find themselves safe in their Bombay dens.

Not long ago, a *vagri* was espied by a lynx-eyed policeman at the Andheri railway station wearing a waistcoat which to the policeman appeared to be an incongruity on the person of the *vagri*, and so he placed the suspect before his superiors where the poor victim whose house was burglared into overnight was lamenting over the loss of property earned with the sweat of the brow. He recognised that the waistcoat the *vagri* was wearing belonged to him (the complainant) and this incident led the very important disclosures for before long, one morning, the Bandra police swooped down upon the house of a wealthy Gujerathi patidar at Bhuleswar in Bombay, where a coterie of *vagris* were seen sleeping, and snoring contendedly in his sweet paternal bedcompanionship. Gunny Bags were found in the patidar's house containing ill-gotten goods. This man, it appears, had taken to the profession of going about in the day time studying the suitability of houses and tenements in the suburbs for predatory purposes, and after maturing his plans, he used to instigate his pupets to carry out his designs.

The wealthy patidar as well as his disciples are now brothers in distress in the cells at the police stations in Salsette.

A DARING DACOITY.

SERVANT-BOY SHOT DEAD.

The inquest regarding the death of Simon, a servant-boy who died on the 18th instant from the wounds caused by a gunshot during the dacoity at Rey Road.

Manhorlal Chunilal in whose tea-shop the dacoity was committed, said about 3 a.m. on the 18th instant about ten or twelve persons broke open the door of his shop with a hammar and entered in. He was struck on the shoulder with a hammer. The dacoits then knocked him down and one of them sat on his chest while others took off the ornaments he had on his person. He raised an alarm and his men and boys began to shout when the Irani in whose shop the deceased was working and others came. His boys and men were struck when they shouted. He heard two or three shots fired and lost his consciousness. He could not make out who the intruders were and who were injured by the shots. The dacoits put the light out and it was dark. The police came after the dacoits and decamped.

Gangaram Balaji, a Hindu employed in a timber merchant's office at Rey Road said on the morning in question he was aroused from sleep by an alarm and the reports of gun-shot. When he came out he received shots on his body and fell unconscious and was removed to the hospital.

Dr. MacGregon, House Surgeon, the J. J. Hospital said the deceased was admitted in the Hospital on the 18th instant with multiple gunshot wounds on the face, chest, abdomen and left thigh. He was suffering from severe shock. He died shortly after admission and the death was due to hoemorrhage.

A verdict of death from gunshots fired by dacoits, was returned by the jury.

THREATENED INDIAN COAL STRIKE.

MR. MONTAGU'S ALLEGATION CHALLENGED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

The Secretary of State for India is reported to have stated in the House of Commons in reply to Sir John Rees that "he had received information that a general strike said to be of political origin was threatened in the coalfields of India and that the Government of India was dealing with the situation."

The charge which has thus been made against the workers in the coalfields as well as against their leaders must not go unchallenged. It is a malicious fabrication which appears to have been invented by certain officials charged with supplying information to Mr. Montagu and must be emphatically contradicted.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case are that for some considerable time there has been grave discontent in the coal-fields among the ill-treated and disgracefully exploited workers. At the first session of the Trade Union Congress held on October 31, eight delegates from coalfields placed the miners' grievances before the Congress and declared that the lot of the miners was not bettered there would inevitably follow a strike with all its attendant consequences. The delegates were advised by responsible leaders that strike action should not be resorted to unless such action should become absolutely imperative and further they were pressed that the organising secretary and other leaders would be sent to the coalfields of Behar to investigate conditions. In November, however, I have been in receipient of numerous telegrams from Mr. Vishivanand, the miners' leader, requesting the presence of the President, the Secretary and myself as the distress among the mining community was growing to a crisis. Later a telegram, apparently incorrect, arrived stating that twenty thousand miners had gone on strike—whereupon the President, Lajpat Rai decided to visit the coal-fields to see for himself the condition prevailing in Behar.

MISERABLE LOT OF MINERS.

What are those conditions? The report who supplied Mr. Montagu with the information that the threatened strike was likely to be of a political origin might have been to consider the information obtained from official sources exhibiting the economic life of Indian miners. It is stated on good authority that the average wage of a miner is 7.6 annas a day; that his average working day is of twelve hours; that the conditions under which he is housed are miserable in their filth, sordidness and congestion and finally that most of the Coal Industry of India is in European hands. When Russian coal during the war was selling in the Mediterranean at fifty shillings a ton Indian coal was selling at eighteen and even at that rate the earnings of the companies on every years' work of the coal-miner amounted to something like Rs. 2,250 whereas the yearly wage paid amounted approximately to Rs. 161. This is not all. If the public were aware of the statistics of accidents (mostly avoidable) that happen in coal mines throughout the year they would realise that almost every ton of coal is smeared with the miner's blood.

SWEATING OF INDIAN LABOUR.

But the companies owned by absentee shareholders have paid no heed to the distress of Indian miners, because they are apparently too busy raking in the profits. They have not done the least that they could have done to ameliorate the conditions of the miners not even their obvious duty which is to pay compensation allowance in case of accidents. Whereas in Great Britain the miners have reduced their working hours to 4.9 shifts a week and increased their wages by nearly three pounds a week the miners of India are working twelve hours a day and earning in some cases less than three rupees a week. This is the economic plight of nearly 6 lakhs of mine-workers and their dependants in the coalfields of Jheria and Raniganj which, it must be remembered produced nearly 84 per cent of the total amount of coal produced in India.

POVERTY—THE REAL CAUSE.

Nevertheless, today, Mr. Montagu is anxious to re-iterate the ignorant and foolish view raised by official more heedful of the private of the vested interests than of the lives of the workers, that the discontent among the miners is said to be of political origin in the hope that the real issue will be obscured and the situation saved. The situation would have been saved if both Mr. Montagu and the officials had stood by the miners and by their own words. But apparently by what was done and said last summer has been conveniently forgotten. When Mr. Montagu was asked by Mr. Swan, the Miners' M.P. "concerning the distress of the Indian miner who suggested a minimum wage sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living and also compensation for accidents, Mr. Montagu replied that he had referred the matter to the Indian Government and asked them to consider the suggestion."

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

It was not then suggested that the miners were straining at the least to go on strike for political ends—meaning either the subversion of the State or a reversal of its

(Continued on page 8.)

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION.

FATE OF DISHOUSED PEOPLE.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE RLY. SUGGESTED.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE TO BE REMOVED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding. There was no quorum for the first twenty minutes, and business had to be delayed to that extent. The Commissioner was requested to water the tarred roads in the city at least once a day, and brush them twice a week, as far as possible It was incidentally mentioned that the cost of laying down special pipes and a pumping plant for raising sea-water would come to about Rs. 3 crores at the current prices The Corporation approved the Commissioner's suggestions for acquiring 100 acres of land for the proposed slaughter house near the Municipal *kutchra* siding and dumping ground at Deonar and for an additional seven acres for a recovery plant. The slaughter house at Bandra will be removed to this plot. The question of Grant Road Terminal Station was also discussed, and it was resolved to address Government to arrange for a conference with the railway.

WATERING THE ROADS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—There can be no question, that it would be desirable to water the roads three times, but in view of the present condition of the water supply it is not feasible. The best solution of the difficulty which will prevent dust and reduce street watering is—(1) To cover the existing surfaces of roads of light vehicular and motor traffic with a carpet coat 1½in. thick of tarred macadam. (2) To pave with wood-blocks or stone setts the surfaces of roads which have an extraordinarily heavy traffic. Wood blocks are difficult to procure at present. An experiment with stone setts is being tried on Frere Road. (3) To brush regularly the grit and dust and remove the sweepings. (4) To wash down tarred surfaces fortnightly in order to cleanse the surface of all grease, oil and foreign matter, etc. (5) To tar-paint untarred surfaces of roads in good condition. Most of these suggestions are already being given effect to and will, I hope, eventually relieve the trouble from dust as well as improve road surfaces.

Dr. Master moved that the letter be recorded. Dr. Dadachanji in seconding suggested the use of rubber blocks for pavements where there was light vehicular traffic. Mr. S. C. Dhondy asked the Municipal Commissioner to expedite his report about the use of sea-water for watering roads.

The Municipal Commissioner said the cost, at current prices, for laying pipes in the city for sea-water and to have a pumping plant would come to about Rs. 3 crores Besides, they were not using more than two million gallons of water for road watering, and it was a heavy outlay for that purpose. He was going to try motor lorries for spraying sea-water on the roads, wherever it was possible, and the proposition would come before the Corporation in due course. He requested Dr. Master to amend his motion, as roads that were not tarred required more attention than the tarred roads. As far as possible he would brush the tarred roads, and also wash them, if he could, once a day, but it was not possible owing to the scarcity of water. For the last month or so they had not much dust nuisance in the city. He hoped to eradicate the dust nuisance from those roads which were tarred, provided they could manage the tram lines to have also tarred

Dr. Viegas advocated the use of persian wheels for bringing up sea-water for spraying the roads.

The motion was then made permissive. It read as follows:—That the report be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to have tarred roads watered at least once a day and brushed twice a week, as far as possible.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE REMOVAL.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner about the slaughter house. He said:—It will be seen that it is proposed to require about 100 acres of land for the proposed slaughter house close to and abutting on the Municipal *kutchra* siding and dumping ground at Deonar. An additional area of about seven acres is intended to be acquired for the location of a recovery plant. After the acquisition of these two plots, the Municipal and Government boundaries are intended to be squared off. The desirability of removing the slaughter house from Bandra has often been pointed out to the Commissioner by the Corporation and I am satisfied that the site in question is the most suitable available as it will be easy of access both by rail and road and yet so placed as not to diminish the amenities of any of the city's suburbs or offend the susceptibilities of any of the vegetarian classes of the population. In the circumstances I request that the Corporation will accord their administrative approval to the proposals outlined in my letter to Government, at an early date so that Government may be asked to acquire on behalf of the Municipality the plots of land mentioned above and transfer them to the Municipality at cost price for the purposes indicated. The cost of the land to be thus acquired will be reported to the Corporation as soon as a reliable estimate can be arrived at.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia in moving that the letter be recorded and the proposals approved, said that the new proposals would not interfere with the religious susceptibilities of the population also with the suburban town. It was necessary that the Bandra slaughter house should be removed at an early date, and at the present rate of progress it would take at least five years to remove the house there.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded and the motion was adopted.

WATER SHORTAGE.

Mr. A. E. Fazla moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report, in view of the approaching grave scarcity of the water supply of the city, what further measures he proposes to take to meet the contingency besides asking the rate-payers to economise; also to consider the advisability of curtailing the water supply of Port Trust, Railways, Mills, Factories, Suburbs, Road-watering and Gardening by giving due notice in time to the bodies concerned."

Mr. Fazla said they were asked to economise water, but was it possible to economise when there was no water? He did not think that the Port Trust and other bodies should be supplied with water at the expense of the rate-payers. He thought the other bodies might make their own arrangements.

Mr. Dhondy seconded.

Mr. C. V. Mehta suggested that the proposition should be sent to the Water Supply Committee which was considering the question, with a request that the report should be submitted within three months.

Mr. Fazla accepted the suggestion and the proposition was amended accordingly and adopted.

The Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., had written to the Corporation:—"I am directed to request that you will kindly furnish Government with specific instances in which soldiers had entered compartments reserved for ladies and in which the Railway staff had failed to take prompt measures to eject them."

Mr. Fazalbhoy Ibrahim moved that the letter be referred to a Committee for supplying Government with the necessary information. He said he had some specific instances in view, when he had brought the proposition before the Corporation, and he wished to give those instances to Government.

Mr. Motiwalla seconded and the motion was adopted.

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL STATION.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Government forwarding a press note about the acquisition of land for the construction of a long distance terminal station at Grant Road.

Dr. Master moved that the letter be recorded and that Government be requested to reconsider the question of locating the terminal station, so as to dishouse as few people as possible.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, seconding, hoped Government would treat the dishoused people in a fair spirit, as there were many poor people concerned in it.

Sir D. M. Petit said Government figures that only about three thousand people had been dishoused, were not correct. No satisfactory answer had been given by Government to that.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the compulsory acquisition by Government was confiscation and nothing else.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy said the recent acquisitions were not acquisitions but confiscations, and he hoped their complaints would reach the ears of Government. The compensation paid was very meagre and came to almost nothing. Landlords who had received offers of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 lakhs were given a paltry Rs. 2½ lakhs as compensation. He thought it was not proper to acquire land for public purposes, and then use it for other purposes.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they had gone off the track and were discussing side-issues. The question was not how much compensation should be paid. There had been constant complaints on the part of the landlords that public bodies and Government gave them less than the market price for their land, and that they had been, therefore, robbed. There were landlords on his right, and there were landlords on his left, but he could not help saying what, he thought, was proper. The opposition to all Government schemes, however beneficial they were, came from interested parties, and he thought Government should pay the landlords a fair price when they wanted land in all parts of the Island to house the poor and the middle classes. Land in the city was in the hands of interested and powerful parties, and they should be fairly compensated. It was curious that the Corporation was made the mouthpiece of the landlords for airing their grievances, and discussing a side-issue.

Dr. N. Sukhia said Mr. Byramji had real grievances, because he had not been treated fairly.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said the question before them was not about paying compensation to landlords. The Railway Company had come to the conclusion that so much land was required for their future purposes, and the Agent of the Company was most anxious to retain as many houses as possible. He thought, therefore, the best thing would be to arrange for a conference between the Government, the Railway officials and the Corporation, and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. Javle thought it was most improper for a Railway Company to have huge workshops and a station in the very heart of the city.

The motion, as amended, was adopted.

The Corporation will meet on the 6th January.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Thursday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Thursday.

Captain and Mrs. J. K. MacEwan have arrived at Government House.

Major General Sir Henry Freeland accompanied by Lady Freeland, left Bombay on 23rd December on tour and will not return until January 1st 1921.

Lord Sinha will arrive at Patna on the 29th and will take over charge. Sir Walter Maude, one of the members of the Executive Council will be President of the Behar Legislative Council.

"RANGOON MAIL" CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

unspecified nature, a similar argument applies.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The second article is of a different character. There are parts of the article which might promote enmity and hatred in the mind of a coloured reader towards his White fellow, but these are not made prominent by the headlines, or by the drift of the rest of the article. It may be argued that the article is one which should not be published in a Rangoon newspaper, but the tone, spirit and general drift of the article is not such as to convince the reader that the writer consciously intended to excite enmity by writing it, or that the person responsible for its republication in the form in which it has been republished, had such conscious intention.

THIRD ARTICLE.

The third article begins by describing the poverty and depressed condition of the Indian people in Fiji, which a lady, who granted an interview, alleges she found on her visit there, it goes on under a subheading "Police provoking body" to refer to various kinds of brutality, to which she alleges Indian had been subjected. It goes on to give some details, as to the wages and economic conditions generally. The first and third portions are mainly concerned with matters of fact and which, in the main, could be verified by a person, paying a visit. The central portion is hearsay entirely and deals with a series of events in the past. It is this portion which forms more than a quarter of the whole record of the interview, which is selected for prominence by headlines. "Miniature Jallianwallah" is a quotation from the article which reads, "It was a Miniature Jallianwallah Bagh." It is by no means clear to what this statement refers. The words are clearly intended to refer to the event which took place less than two years ago at a place known as Jallianwallah Bagh, where a body of troops fired and killed or wounded some of the members of the crowd. Four sentences immediately preceding the statement contain no reference to anything similar to this incident; they refer to restrictions on residence and the movement; four sentences previous refer to the incident, in which it is alleged, one man was shot crossing a bridge alone and ends "I tried to get the exact number of people who had been killed and wounded during the fracas." There is nothing to show what this refers to. It cannot refer to the alleged shooting of one man. The comment of the person interviewed, is either wholly unjustified or it is a comment on the incident which is not specified in the rest of the interview. It is this, which is selected as a suitable headline for the whole interview. The second headline "People fired at in Fiji" also refers to this part of the interview, so does the headline "Women Assaulted." It is this part of the interview, which to be of any value at all, should have given some definite account of the sequence of events. So far from doing so, it is hopelessly confused and leaves the impression, that the person interviewed, never intended to do anything more than listen to the statements made to her and reproduce a confused and unintelligible jumble of them. No prudent man could resist the conclusion that the persons responsible for the republication of this interview, and for calling attention by headlines to the particular part of it, which contains serious charges of inhumanity and injustice on the part of the authorities in Fiji, could do so with the conscious intention of exciting hatred and enmity in the minds of the Indians against the British people, who are responsible for the Government of Fiji as well for that of India.

ALLEGATION OF EXCESSES.

The fourth article contains practically nothing else, but instances of what the first sentence describes as "Horrible atrocities committed on the inhabitants" (of Egypt). Nearly one-third of the total space devoted to the subject is occupied by the headlines. No prudent man could read the headlines and article without coming to the conclusion that it was published in with a conscious intention of exciting hatred and enmity in the minds of the readers towards the British soldiers. The defence further brings to notice that this article had on November 12th been already published in another local paper. The copy of this paper contains the last half of the article in the "Asian Review." It contains one paragraph which is omitted in the "Rangoon Mail", and is worse than the rest. It als ocontains a continuation of the historical matter of the "Asian Review" article which is mainly of a political nature. There are two salient differences in the manner of publication. There is no selected portion wholly confined to the charges against the British soldiers and there is no insistence on these charges by large headlines. The headline is "Egypt Through Japanese Spectacles." The article refers to the alleged brutality by white Americans to Negroes in America.

The main line of defence is that if these articles are an attempt to promote enmity or hatred towards anyone, it is towards the Americans. No one could read the headlines and the article without having such feelings; no one could print the article and select and arrange the headlines without consciously intending to excite such feelings. It is difficult to believe, as the defence urge, that the reader attracted by the headline, would attribute make no distinction between Americans and the white-skinned subjects of His Majesty.

The five articles, which form the subject matter of the charge occupy, if two advertisements be excluded, over half of the total letter press of pages 5, 6 and 7 of the newspaper. They occupy by far the most prominent portions of these pages, and attention of the reader is attracted to the last three of the three headlines. The four of these articles are such that no prudent man could come to any other conclusion than that the persons responsible for publishing them did so with the conscious intention of exciting feelings of enmity between the coloured and white subjects.

PAST ARTICLE.

The other article contains matter such as the phrase "The clutch of the whites" and the suggestion of impending racial conflict, which when read with the other articles, drives the reader to the conclusion that this article also was inserted with the same intention. The whole series sustains the thesis with which the first article begins and the fifth ends. The incurable turpitude of White men in their relations to coloured men.

Differences in the articles are mainly variations in violence with which the publisher thrusts this thesis on the notice of the reader. The defence explain the appearance of this series of articles in the same issue by accident that at one time the "Bombay Chronicle", "Manchester Guardian" and "Asian Review" happened to become obtainable. It is not explained that no other papers were obtainable nor is it explained why these particular extracts were taken from the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Manchester Guardian", nor is it explained why it was thought fit to draw so largely on the "Asian Review" paper, which to judge from its editorial note appears to be influenced to a considerable degree in its outlook by hostility to the white races and to the British in particular.

The defence fails entirely. The persons responsible for the publication of these articles have committed offence under Section 153 (A), I. P. C., and the articles make no approach even to the requirements of the explanation to that section. The sole conclusion that can be drawn from the evidence and further evidence of Mr. Pillay that the Editor devised headlines and from the statement of the first accused, is that the second accused was probably not the principal in selection and setting of the five articles. On this probability he will be given the benefit by a lighter sentence. The section is of a kind which hitherto it has not been found necessary to institute in Rangoon.

"YOUNG JOURNALIST."

The first accused is a young and inexperienced journalist, the second is a respectable Madrassi, who appears to have been connected with printing for some time. I am disposed to view in this case the sentence of rigorous imprisonment should not be passed, but it is necessary that there should be a deterrent element in the sentence awarded, and this can only be effected by imprisonment. I find Messrs. Chandra and Iyer, each guilty of offence of attempting to promote disaffection between races. Both the accused are found guilty and I sentence to Chandra to four months, and Iyer to two months' simple imprisonment.

THROWING ACID ON A COUPLE

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

A case in which E. S. Aratoon, an ex-police sergeant, was charged with causing the death of J. Spalding and grievous hurt to Mrs. Spalding, by throwing sulphuric acid on them through a window, while the two were in bed in their residence at Entally, came on for hearing before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah. Mrs. Spalding said that on September 8th last she was lying in bed at 9 p.m., when she felt a smarting sensation on account of some liquid substance being sprinkled on her. Her husband was similarly affected, and he got up and shouted for water. The witness noticed the accused, disappearing from the lodge outside the window. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000, pending hearing of the case.

BOMMIDI RAILWAY SMASH.

ENQUIRY CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMMIDI, Dec. 22.

In connection with the railway smash at Bommidi, on the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway at midnight of the 13th instant, resulting in several deaths and injuries to several passengers, wtih some damage to the engine and the rolling stocks, to the value of several lakhs, the judicial enquiry in public was directed by the Collector of Salem. The enquiry commenced on the 19th and was concluded on the 20th. It was conducted by the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate of Salem.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS.

FUNCTIONS ADVISORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, the Madras Government have appointed a Board of Industries for the Madras Presidency, consisting of twelve members to assist the Director of Industries for the efficient conduct of the work of this Department. The Director of Industries will be the Chairman and Convener, and the remaining eleven members will be non-officials. The functions of the Board will be advisory.

MADRAS DEVELOPMENT.

TOWN PLANNING TRUST CONSTITUTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

A Board, called the Madras City and Suburban Town Planning Trust, has been constituted by the Local Government, for the purpose of developing certain areas in and adjoining the Madras City for residential purposes. The strength of the Trust is fixed at fifteen, including the Chairman appointed by the Government and two trustees elected by the Madras Corporation.

The death of the Dowager Countess Roberts is announced.

FAMINE STRICKEN CHINA.

WIDE-SPREAD MISERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 23.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that it is impossible to exaggerate the misery of the famine. Multitudes of families are migrating to the north from the famine-stricken districts, thousands dying by the wayside. Famine workers report many ghastly cases of families preferring death to beggary. For example a family of nine sold all their possessions keeping their bedquilts to the last and with that money they bought poison and ended their sufferings.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 11 a.m., Dec. 23.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the administration of Justice Bill. Referring to Clause Nine which deals with enforcement in the United Kingdom of judgments obtained in Superior Courts in other British Dominions, Mr. Newton Moore asked whether this involved reciprocity with the Dominions. The Attorney General replied that the function of that part of the Bill was to make provision for reciprocal enforcement of judgment as between the United Kingdom and other Dominions.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 23.

The Committee on salaries of members of Parliament has decided to recommend that they shall be allowed one pound sterling for every day on which the House sits, in addition to their annual salary of four-hundred.

THREATENED INDIAN COAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

policy. The Indian Government having now rummated carefully over Mr. Swan's suggestion can find nothing else in it but that the miners are political agitators heading for direct action instead of what they actually are—wage-slaves leading the lives of driven cattle. Let Mr. Montagu and the Indian officials take their courage in their hands and listen to the cry of men, women and children who work in the foetid darknesses of coal-mines and put an end to the wretched misery of the innocents who are decimated in their thousands because their half-starved bodies are no protection to them against the ravages of the mildest epidemic. It is not politics which is driving the Indian miners to despair, it is poverty and Mr. Montagu and the official purveyors of information are challenged either to prove their statement or offer an unqualified withdrawal.

APPEAL TO BRITISH MINERS.

Finally, an appeal must be made on the one hand to British miners who are aware that during the time when a coal-strike was threatened by the Miners Federation the Government of India offered to supply Great Britain with all the coal needed, to realise that their struggle is one with the struggle of Indian miners, and on the other to the public as well as the Indian National Congress to come to the support of the miners in the fight against the vested interests, absentee landlords, foreign shareholders fattening on the earnings of men who are being daily degraded to the distressful, humiliating and irsulting condition of slaves and semi-slaves.—Yours etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

MR. BEN SPOOR.

Mr. Ben Spoor who was taken ill with malaria is recovering. He is leaving for Nagpur on Saturday to attend the Congress. Mr. Alford Knight, an English lawyer, who has come specially to attend the Indian National Congress will also accompany him to Nagpur.

(Continued from column 6.)

and the sullen mood of the students are mentioned subject to correction, as there are innumerable colleges in Calcutta situated at great distances and inaccuracies should not be wanting in some respects. But, on the whole matters stand as described, and affairs may take quite another turn than expected.

LAWYERS TO NON-COOPERATE.

It is also openly rumoured that the Bengali Lawyers in Calcutta will N. C. O. from the 3rd January if some grievances are not removed in the court procedure.

LATER—Howrah Station Dec. 19, 9 p.m.

As I came to post this Letter on the R. M. S. of the Bombay Mail, via Nagpore, I learned that the Post-Graduate students would hold a mass meeting to-morrow (20) and the St. Xavier's College was all in a blaze. The students held a meeting at Allen Park last evening and decided to "N. C. O." if the Nagpore Conference adopt the "N. C. O." resolution.

The President's College remains unaffected.

The Political Department of the Government of Bengal is distributing broad cast a sixteen pages pamphlet against the "danger" of "N. C. O."

A "students association" is being formed representing all colleges.

CALCUTTA LETTER

HOW N. C. O. IS BREWING.

MR. GANDHI'S MEETING AND AFTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Since writing you last all the students arrested in connection with the voting affair have been let off. Dr. Watts, Principal of the Scottish Churches College agreed to bear all the expenses. The boys returned to their classes after a strike of two or three days, and all went merry like a marriage bell.

MR. GANDHI'S VISIT TO CALUTTA.

But "hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!" Mr. Gandhi has come and gone, and your telegraphic columns must have informed your readers of the happenings here and at Dacca and about the sensational speech the Mahatma delivered to the Bengali students of Dacca with the veteran leader Mr. C. R. Dass by his side, who in his exuberance promised him "all" to start national colleges. As a result the most dramatic events are rumoured to be going to happen before Bengal is older by fifteen days more!

It is said that the Bangabassee College is tottering with one thousand N. C. O. students ready to lay their books and flow down the current of Gandhi-ism. The City College where trouble took place, as related in a former letter, called a mass meeting of students and said that they won't study in the college unless it be immediately disaffiliated and converted into a National institution.

But the main interest of the Mahatma's speech centres round the remark "A slave owner cannot impart any other education but a slave-manufacturing one" or words to that effect. And this seems to have caught on. For uttering far milder remarks have speakers been arrested in Bengal before, and people say that there's no knowing how Gandhi Maharaj may fare. Every man young or old, in Bengal now carries a copy of this speech and scans it:—and matters have taken a sensational turn at the Carmichael Medical College at Belgachia in the north of Calcutta.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' IMPROMPTU MEETING.

The Medical students, whose status is now equal to the students of the Calcutta Medical College in the city, thanks to Government grant and private enterprise, held an impromptu meeting. Its necessity was said to be "pressing". Because delegates had been demanded for the Students Conference at Nagpore, and four were returned. The chief discussion in the meeting was what to do should the on-coming Nagpore meeting decide N. C. O. It was stated by one speaker in the teeth of the professors staring wide-eyed at the goings-on all round!) that should Nagpore adopt N. C. O. "it is hereby resolved that we the students of the Carmichael Medical College should discontinue our studies here!"

Matters have assumed more dramatic complexion in the University Building itself: the Post Graduate Students obtained a large hall on the premises and called a great meeting there which, however, did not come off. They were to discuss N. C. O. and how. On arrival at the big door of the Hall, they found it locked and the notice posted "No political meeting can be allowed in the University Building!" The students surged towards the Cornwallis Square tank, and on the bank thereof unburdened their souls.

"DO WHAT OTHERS DO!"

It is stated that under-graduates are most affected: graduates whose examination is over are less inclined to enlist under the banner of N. C. O. because they are face to face with their "future" career. Parents are themselves N. C. O's. with their boys! Because they know it is useless to remonstrate and the only advice given is "do what others do!"

Large Hindi posters are placarded throughout the city asking the people of Calcutta to come in their tens of thousands to Nagpore and see N. C. O. adopted and thereby "perform their duty". In a word, though I cannot definitely assrt whether the Bangabsee College would take the lead with the one-thousand broody boys in the next few days, this much can be definitely said that the Calcutta students at present hover between C. O. and N. C. O. In-mind they are Non-Cooperationists no doubt, but in practice they will probably ponder long before they "float down" the current they are watching books in hand.

A "CITY OF UNREST."

All this with the rumours of impending bank failures and collapse of some big companies owing to the slump in the money market and the high prices, makes Calcutta the city of unrest that she was since Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee raised the Bengali Standard, a tricolour, and burnt British goods under this now defunct ensign.

The Vidyasagar College students also held a meeting, adopting Non-Cooperation should Nagpur adopt it and the Bangabasee lads numbering a thousand N. C. O.'s have drawn up an ultimatum at a great meeting at Mirzapore square and are going to present it to the college authorities.

Definite news arrives that a mass meeting of all Calcutta students of the various colleges is about to be called to decide whether they should be Non-Cooperating in the near future, and the place fixed is that great and commodious plot known as Beadon Square where a past Congress was held.

Your readers should distinctly know that none of the students has so far actually ("N. C. O-ed" as the term goes in Calcutta-Bengali circles!) and my description of the state of affairs is given with much comment so that your indulgent readers should draw their own conclusions. Also the facts

(Continued in column 5.)

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 23.

S S Franktor, Wilson, Newport.
S S Howick Hall, Davies, Newport.
S S David Lloyd George, Heald, Calcutta.
S S Mantua, Sweney, Sydney.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Baroda, Fitt, Busreh.
S S Barpeta, Slighten, Busreh.
S S Eastern Importer, Mygant, New York.
S S Cranfield, Brook, Calcutta.
S S Halesins, Robertson, Calcutta.
S S Orseolo, Melis, Calcutta.
S S Bahrein, Constantine, Aden.
S S Mary Horlock, Hill, Middlesborough.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lahor for China.
Steamer Caledonia for London.
Steamer Whateley Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Experia for Liverpool.
Steamer Dania for Liverpool.

S S Franktor:—The steamer Franktor, 2297 tons, Captain D W M Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a general cargo.

S S David Lloyd George:—The steamer David Lloyd George, 2899 tons, Captain H Heald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Howick Hall:—The steamer Howick Hall, 3131 tons, Captain J E Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with a general cargo.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Co's Australian mail steamer Mantua, 5889 tons, Captain W H Sweney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with mails, a general cargo and 125 passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Eastern Importer:—The S W Co's steamer Eastern Importer, 3586 tons, Captain W F Mygant, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Halesins:—The J F Co's steamer Halesins, 2903 tons, Captain R M Robertson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Cranfield, 3212 tons, Captain J F Brooks, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Bahrein:—The T M Co's steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain A Constantine, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mary Horlock:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Mary Horlock, 3249 tons, Captain R C Hill, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Middlesborough, with a cargo of manganese ore.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Thursday, 23rd Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Legie	Singapore	25/12	C C E Com.
B	Ahmedi	P Gulf	23/12	E S N Co
C	& R Ischia.	Genoa	1/1	M Italiana
D	Halesins	Colombo	23/12	J F & Co
F	Nour El: Bahar	N F	N F	P Padaneree & Co
G	Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
G	Courland	N F	N F	K N & Co
K	Karachi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Loyalty	N F	N F	N Morarji & Co
N	Pengelly	Philadelphia	31/12	Graham & Co
O	Lady Blake	Colombo	25/12	M M & Co
P	Ranee	Rangoon	N F	T M & Co
Q	Warina	N F	N F	M M & Co
Q	Bajeme	N F	N F	P Foundry & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Indrawati	Jamnager	23/12	K N & Co
Juba	Bhownager	25/12	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Satranji	Mangalore	24/12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Siam Maru	Kobe	30/12	O S Kaisha
2	Clan Mackinnon	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
3	Chakdara	Basra	29/12	M M & Co
5	Khoshron	Jedda	29/12	T M & Co
12	Ratenfels	Karachi	5/1	J F & Co
15	Eastern Importer	N York	26/12	S W & Co
16	Bahrein	Aden	23/12	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	City of Karachi	Karachi	2/1	K N & Co
4	Mandala	Karachi	31/12	M M & Co
5	Schiedejk	Karachi	N F	E D Sassoon & Co
6	Kingmere	Liverpool	31/12	Graham & Co
6/1	Brito Mart	N F	N F	Oddizzi & Co
7	China	London	1/1	M M & Co
9	Chenab	N F	N F	M M & Co

Jetty End.

9	Barpeta	Basra	24/12	M M & Co
11	City of Lahore	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
12	P. F. Wilhelm	Liverpool	1/1	K N & Co
13	Orselo	Calcutta	24/12	Venice S N Co
14	Mary Horlock	Middlesbrough	24/12	Graham & Co
15	Baroda	Basra	24/12	M M & Co
16	Main	Southamton	1/1	M M & Co
17	Sandakan	Suez	29/12	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Hrood	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 23.

S S China for London:—90 cwts khismiss, S Gordhan and Sons; 28 cwts khismiss, H A Mohmud; 268 cwts khismiss, A Chagla and Co; 2 cases tortoise shells, M Jafferbhoy; 39 cases chutney, D D Baria; 1133 cases groundnut, Bombay Co; 5 bales sheep skins, D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool:—1080 cwts cotton seed, 800 cwts linseed, Bruel and Co; 1444 cwts khismiss 200 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell; 1360 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2130 cwts groundnut oil cake, R J Davar; 3937 cwts myrabollam, C Jivanlal and Co; 1500 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—1500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison.

S S Pengelly for New York:—358 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts gum olibanum, E Navroj and Co.

S S Schiedyk for Hamburg:—2000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee; 330 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 611 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co; 1012 bales cotton, A Durst and Co.

S S Schiedyk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Schiedyk for Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Schiedyk for Antwerp:—122 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Dania for Middlesborough:—1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—10 cwts cassein, Coutts and Co.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—400 cwts buffalo horns, AlliMohmed and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 513 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 45 cwts ivory, C Karamally and Co; 1492 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 1164 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A MOTOR CAR BUSINESS DEAL

ALTERNATIVE CLAIMS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.)

Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Automobile Co. Ltd. and others ... Defendants

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff praying that the defendants should be ordered to carry out the agreement entered into between them on the 14th November, 1919, by which the defendants agreed to sell their motor car business to the plaintiff company for a sum of Rs. 300,000 or in the alternative claiming Rs. 9,00,000 as damages for the breach of contract.

The defendants denied the breach. They denied that there was a valid contract with the defendant company according to law. The chairman of the company had carried on the negotiations and entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, but he had never consulted the other directors who had never authorised the chairman to carry on these negotiations or enter into an agreement for sale, also on the ground that the company itself had no power of sale under its Articles of Association.

Mr. Coltman and Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Taraporevala and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the 1st defendants.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 2nd and 3rd defendants.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr Kanga appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Coltman said that he had to apply for an adjournment Notice of his intention to make this application had been given to the defendants. Defendants had resisted the Specific Performance of the contract so long as it suited them to do so. The circumstances sad changed since then and the defendants now said 'take the property' defendants had endeavoured to deprive the plaintiff of the opportunity to get discovery and finding out all the circumstances as they existed at the date of the contract and as they exist that day. These circumstances woud have enabed the paintiffs to place facts before the court as to what damages should be awarded in addition to specific performance. Sec. 19, Specific Relief Act provided for award of compensation in addition to Specific relief.

Mr. Invararity.—Mr. Coltman is trying to re-open the question disposed of by your Lordship the other day.

His Lordship:—I have not yet gathered what Mr. Coltman wants me to do.

Mr. Coltman, continuing, said that there were decisions which showed that it made not the least difference whether damages were asked for or not, in the plaint in addition to specific performance. The Court had a discretion to award such damages in addition whether prayed for or not. In many cases it would be impossible for the plaintiff when filing a suit, to decide whether he should claim damages in addition or not. This suit was filed when there was no change in the circumstances as they existed at the date of the contract. The defendant wrongfully repudiated the contract: but months had passed. Circumstances had changed and the defendant now comes along and says. You can have specific performance.

ADJOURNMENT ASKED FOR.

Continuing Mr. Coltman said:—I ask for the adjournment so that the case may come up for trial in the ordinary course and after discovery had been given. It is difficult, if not impossible, if the trial goes on to-day to put facts before the Court to show what damages should be granted in addition. We may have to fish about in the dark to get discovery from the plaintiff.

by cross-examination and call witnesses. How con anybody say that the plaintiff had not suffered substantial damages in consequences of the delay. Can it be said in justice that we ( ) should be told to take a pig in a poke

The learned counsel then quoted the following authorities to show that it is in the discretion of the Court to award damages in substitution for specific performance in addition to it: 19 Bom. 764; 23 Bom 786; L. R. 19 Eq. 616; (1902) 1 Ch. 191.

His Lordship:. There is no doubt that you have a right of damages in addition to specific performance. Question is whether you have a right to them in addition when you have not prayed for them? Will you take decree for specific performance on the defendant's admission and raise a further issue as to additional damages in case I decide in your favour.

Mr. Coltman:—Why should I be forced in that position. There has been a business earthquake in this line. Why should we not be allowed to see what the circumstances were.

His Lordship.—What is the position that you hope for eventually?

Mr. Coltman:—We should have inspection then come to Court and abandon the claim for specific performance and ask for damages.

His Lordship:—It comes to this that you want inspection to find out whether you will abandon your claim to specific performance. The Court cannot grant inspection for that purpose. If I refuse adjournment for inspection to-day what do you do next?

Mr. Coltman.—The result of that would be that I am forced to elect. Then for the purpose of deciding my position I shall say without prejudice to my rights, that I shall not proceed with my claim to specific performance. However this should not be taken as a voluntary choice.

His Lordship:—Would not that involve an amendment in the plaint?

Mr. Coltman:—No. Then if I am entitled to proceed with my suit for damages I shall want inspection. There is no question of delay as I only want adjournment for a week.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendant said that if the plaintiff had ordinary rights. So had the defendant under the code. How could a man ask for damages in substitution of specific performance when specific performance was offered to him.

His Lordship:—What is the objection to his abandoning the claim for specific performance and only ask for damages?

Mr. Inverarity:—How can a man who refuses to take specific performance ask for damages. 'Volenti non fit injuria. Under Sec. 19 of the Specific Relief Act he cannot ask for additional damages unless he takes specific performance. Now he says that he is not prepared to take specific performance then his suit must be dismissed. He cannot get discovery to find out whether he has made a bad bargain or not. We have offered to do everything as stated in the contract. I have not the least objection to his taking a decree for specific performance and then raising an issue as to compensation in damages.

There is no breach of the contract. The plaintiff have kept the contract alive for us as well as for himself.

Mr. Taraporewala supported Mr. Inverarity and cited Sec. 89 of the Indian Contract Act which enabled the other party to the contract to put an end to the contract. If he does not chooses to do so the contract remained open for the benefit of both parties. We were ready and willing to perform our part. The prayer for additional damages would depend on the plaintiff's making specific performance.

Mr. Coltman in reply said that it was still open to the Court to say that it would be inequitable for the Court to force the plaintiff to take specific performance. The defendants would be forcing on them something of which they had no knowledge. This would be unjust. All the facts should be before the Court before the matter was dealt with.

His Lordship in giving his judgment observed that this was a suit for specific performance of the defendant's agreement to sell his motor car business to the plaintiff On Saturday before last the plaintiffs applied for an adjournment to amend the plaint by including a prayer for damages in addition to specific performance.

I thought that the application was not bona fide and was made for the purpose of delaying the disposal of the suit and refused the application also because of para 7 of the plaintiff's affidavit, which referred to the slump in the motor car business. I suspected that the plaintiffs were no longer willing to enforce the contract and wished to delay the suit. That refusal does not affect the Courts' jurisdiction to make a decree for damages in addition to specific performance. Sec. 19 clause 3 of Specific Relief Act, has been recognised as the section which entitles the plaintiff to damages in substolution of specific performance.

It was suggested to Counsel (Mr. Coltman) that a decree should be made for specific performance as the defendants consented and a further issue raised as to whether the case was one in which Court should decree damages in addition to specific performance and if so what? Mr. Coltman was unwilling to take such a decree. H said that the reason why he wished for an adjournment was because he desired inspection of accounts to se whether he should abandon the prayer for specific performance and stick to the alternative claim for damages. This is not a reasonable ground for inspection which is only granted to see what relevant evidence is available and not to discover on what cause of action he must sue. Cause of action is a matter on which he should make up his mind before he comes to, Court. Adjournment refused. Siut must proceed.

CASE DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Mr. Coltman said that he could not proceed with the suit. Twe of his witnesses were not available to-day. They were Mr. Steevens the engineer and Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee. Mr. Steevens was not allowed by the defendants to enter and examine the premises on behalf of the plaintiffs.

His Lordship:—On what point do you want to call these witnesses?

Mr. Coltman:—We want to show what was the value of the property on the date of the contract and its value to-day.

His Lordship:—Witnesses to establish what claim, what right?

Mr. Coltman.—I don't know. I want to establish existence of present circumstances and of those at the time of breach.

His Lordship:—You are now applying for a postponement on different ground. I ought to know what the witnesses will prove.

His Lordship refusing the adjournment remarked: "Mr. Coltman states that his witnesses would prove such a depreciation in property that the Court would, in spite of the plantiff's prayers for specific performance, exercise its discretion to refuse him that prayer under part 2 of Sec. 19 of Specific Relief Act. Discretion given under that section to give damages in lieu of specific performance is a discretion in favour of the defendant. I see no scope left for the exercise of this discretion when the defendant offers to submit to a decree for specific Performance. Therefore, the vidence which Mr. Coltman wants to call is not relevant.

In reply to Court what he proposed to do under the circumsances, Mr. Coltman said it was impossible for him to go on with the case and must leave the Court to make any order it thinks fit. He did not ask the Court to pass a decree for specific performance, bot he asked the Court to direct an inquiry as to damages in lieu of specific performance.

His Lordship:—In other words it is abandonment of the prayer for specific performance. Therefore there is no case for damages.

His Lordship then dismissed the suit with costs.

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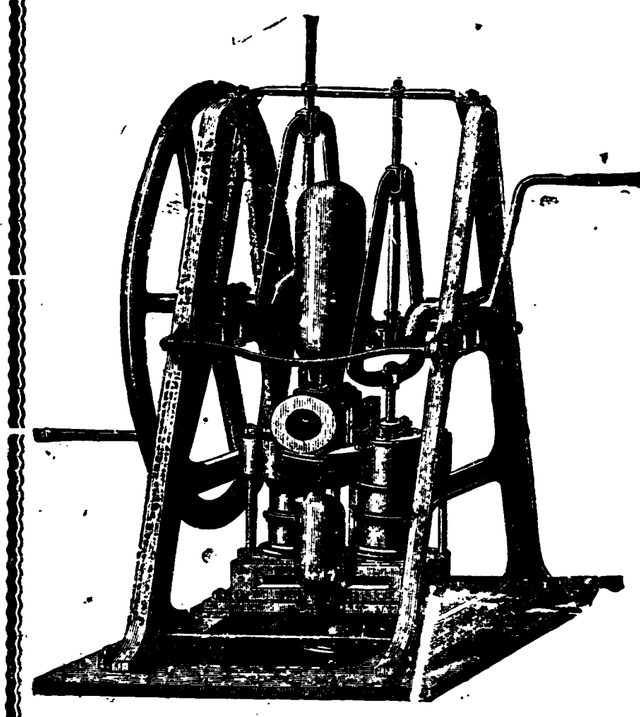

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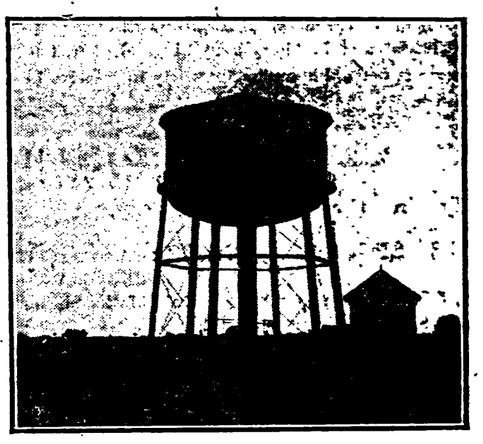

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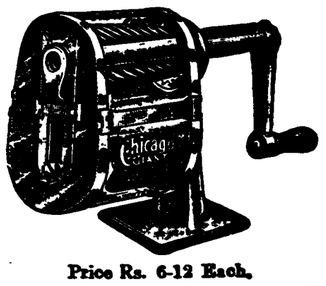

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the northern and western districts of the division. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi; night temperature is below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is below the average except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind but are clear in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and except on the west Kathiawar coast humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West; night temperature is below normal at Deesa and Bhuj. The minimum thermometer at Bhuj records a temperature of 45 deg. F. which is 10 deg. below the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in excess in the south. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and in the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal or slightly above average; night temperature is above normal at Bijapur and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Owing to the western disturbance skies are heavily clouded in Baluchistan and lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and in the north and west Punjab. Weather has remained dry except at Pasni which has had 0.10" of rain. The sea is reported as rough from that station and from Mascat.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in Baluchistan and may occur in Sind and in the north and west Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd December 1920.

The western disturbance is giving moderate cloud in the extreme north of India. Weather has been generally dry.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 23rd DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	67	49	58		8.32	—1.79
Do. (2nd)	68	48	51		8.32	—1.79
Jask	78.8	64.1	61	0.04	0.06	—1.17
Do. (2nd)	76.4	58.5	32	...	0	—1.17
Muskat	78.8	62.1	63	...	0	—0.75
Do. (2nd)	79	64.8	63	...	0	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.1	48.8	41			—0.16
Rawalpindi	71	39	67			—0.87
Lahore	77.2	48	39			—0.23
Hissar	81.4	45.8	40			—0.19
Ambala	74.6	50.0	41			—0.69
Delhi	73.2	49.1	49			—0.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.4	48.9	29			—0.99
Manipuri	79.7	44.4	35			—0.41
Jhansi	81.6	50.2	29			—0.39
Cawnpore	79.6	48.5	37			—0.49
Allahabad	79.0	51.6	35			—0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71.8	57.1	26			—0.10
Karachi	79.1	62.2	39			—2.21
Ajmer	73.2	44.5	43			—0.49
Jaipur	81.6	51.0	35			—0.29
Kotah	82.4	56.4	44			—0.56
Mount Abu	76.8	46.1	28			—.31
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	58	44.8	58			—5.13
Dwarka	80	—	51			—0.66
Veraval	82	0.56	61			—0.86
Rajkot	87	0.51	25			—0.28
Bhavnagar Para	82.4	55	42			—0.26
Surat	71	57.1	80			—0.28
Ahmedabad	90.2	58.7	25			—0.16
Deesa	81.8	52.6	37			—0.13
Neemuch	83	45.0	26			—0.18
Indore	80.3	47.9	39			—0.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	40.5	54			—0.75
Saugor	84.0	54.6	36			—0.68
Hoesangabad	86.7	47.0	52			—0.83
Khandwa	91.0	66.8	46			—0.40
Akola	93.4	67.6	21			—0.21
Amraoti	90.6	61.2	17			—0.99
Nagpur	87.0	61.0	28			—1.15
Chanda	89	64.8	44			—0.88
Raipur	88.9	62.0	46			—0.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	69.8	73			—0.47
Ratnagiri	94.1	68.8	44			—0.78
Marmugoa	88.0	67.4	60	0.18		—0.87
Karwar	86.7	68.9	64			—1.78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	48.2	31			—0.67
Ahmednagar	89.7	47.8	32			—1.04
Poona	86.0	47.1	36			—1.00
Sholapur	91.6	54.8	19			—1.18
Bijapur	88.2	56.1	31			—1.04
Belgaum	86.0	52.2	35			—1.79
Aurangabad	89.4	51.6	12			—0.15
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.1	47.8	25			—0.66
Hyderabd	87.4	53.4	40			—0.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore	87.7	68.7	60		4.64	+1.75
Calicat	86.6	70.1	81		7.01	+1.24
Cochin	86.9	71.2	77		7.90	+0.25
Colombo	87.1	76.1	90		12.49	+2.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	88.9	64.1	64		4.68	—5.22
Bellary	90.3	56.6	40		2.23	—1.32
Cuddapah	87.0	64.4	60		4.20	—1.87
Madras	84.4	67.2	76		20.50	+12.24
Bangalore	80.3	64.5	67		2.72	—0.21
Coimtore	85.3	60.8	45		7.00	+2.65
Trichanopoly	84.6	67.7	75		12.59	+12.44
Negapatam	81.0	71.6	82		27.11	+23.41

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EXCHANGE SITUATION,

ORIGINAL BASIS RECOMMENDED.

Mr. J. A. Wadia writes in "Commerce":—

It is evident that the Government of India, according to their recent letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have abandoned exchange to its fate. They say that they had endeavoured to bolster up exchange by selling 50 millions of reverse council bills, but they found that their position was a hopeless one. This 50 millions India had purchased for Rs. 75 crores. The Government of India invited the rich Anglo-Indian merchants, bankers and investors to buy at half the price, viz., Rs. 7-8 a sovereign for which India had paid Rs. 15 per sovereign. The invitation of the Government of India to exploit the treasury was accepted right royally, and you know the result. So far back as March 30th last, in a letter which I wrote to the "Times of India", I wrote as follows:—"What do we find now? Government selling reverse drafts at 35d. to the rupee with the result that everybody is anxious to remit money at this extravagant rate. England has invested 6 to 7 hundred crores in India and I am afraid that the scramble for remittances is so great that the Government will soon be carried off its feet." I am, however, glad that the Government has seen its mistake which has cost the treasury about 35 crores in 8 months' time, to say nothing of the enormous losses inflicted on the producer, exporter and importer.

CLOSING THE MINTS.

I really wonder if Englishmen and specially Indians have understood what the closing of the mints meant. I find that in 1892 a year before the mints were closed, 8,000 Englishmen and 8,000 educated Indians memorialised the Government of India to close the mints, otherwise India would be ruined owing to home charges. Some time ago I saw a letter from Mr. M. de P. Webb, of Karachi, in the columns of "Capital" saying that a high exchange would save India a lot of money in home charges and Indian trade would prosper at 3s. to the rupee. The Hon. Mr. Hailey, our finance minister, said the same thing in the Council recently, and I believe a lot of people think the same way. If your exchange is 1s. to the rupee or 3s. to the rupee or any other figure you like, it will make no difference to Indian in the discharge of her home charges or any other gold debt which we have got to discharge. I will explain this by quoting an eminent economist, the late Sir R. Giffin, who appeared before the Fowler Committee of 1898. He said as follows:—"As far as the community of India is concerned, the gold to be paid in London is the same thing whatever their money is. Is the position of India or of any standard country different in any way from that of a gold standard country as regards the gold debt which it has to pay? We see that the Government is embarrassed a little, but is the gold debt really a greater burden to them in consequence of the change in the value of money in relation to sterling, than is the gold debt of a country like Australia for instance?"

FOREIGN GOLD DEBTS.

You will thus see that it is merely a delusion to suppose that a high exchange would discharge your foreign gold debts on the cheap. If India owes £20 millions to England annually, we must send to England or to any other country a quantity of produce which in the neutral markets would realise 20 million pounds sterling. I can quite understand the saving to the Government of India, but that saving has come from an enhanced indirect taxation. Your rupee was fixed at 1s. 4d. Government raised it up to 2s. 11d. I will take a round figure and call it 2s. 8d. What would be the result? You double the entire taxation of India by one stroke of the pen.

THE FOREIGN BUYER.

Let us assume that the producer has to pay one rupee to Government in land tax. He sold a certain quantity of foreign produce and discharged his debt, when the rupee was at 1s. 4d. Take the rupee now at 2s. 8d. and in order to get 2s. 8d. instead of 1s. 4d. he must give double the quantity of produce; you may say that he will refuse to part with it. He will stick out for a higher figure. He cannot do so for a long time. Who would give India a higher price for cotton, wheat or seed, the prices of which are regulated from day to day by large foreign producers like America? The foreign buyer, therefore, of our produce will give us the go-by and obtain what he wants from other countries. It is all moonshine to suppose that we can command whatever price we like. We have no monopoly of our ray produce except jute and tea; and even then the hardship to the producer is very great. Before I illustrate my point I would like to quote the opinion of an extremely practical and eminent merchant whose firm largely dealt in India's exports and imports. The late Mr. Ralli in answer to a question before the Currency Committee of 1898 said that a high rate of exchange was bound to check the development of trade and cultivation in India. Let me quote him textually:—"But what I maintain, and nothing will shake my conviction upon that, is that the high rate of exchange checks the development of trade and cultivation in India." And this fact was not unknown to our own Government. In one of their private despatches to the Secretary of State in 1897 and on the eve of the Fowler Currency Committee it wrote as follows:—

"That the true interests of India demand that any measures for attaining stability in the rate of exchange between gold and silver should be based upon a rate not greatly differing from 16d. to the rupee, and that any measure which would raise the rupee materially higher than that level involves great dangers for which we could see no adequate compensation." This you will find in the notes of evidence, etc., of the printed report of the Fowler Committee. Now let me go back to two of our large produce of exports in which India holds practically a monopoly, viz., jute and tea. The producers of jute have been in a miserable plight. They have neither food nor raiment. Calcutta has confounded the prosperity of the jute manufacturer with the jute producer. During the four years of the war, jute mills made a profit of over 50 crores. The man who produced the fibre is starving. The same may be said, though in a lesser degree, of the producer of cotton and the cotton manufacturer. As to tea you know very well the depressed condition of the industry. I have seen from the papers that jute cultivation has been curtailed by 35 per cent. and tea planters are trying to reduce their output by 20 per cent.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

This proves the dictum of Mr. Ralli that a high exchange reduces the trade and cultivation of India's produce. You may be told that the tea industry is suffering owing to high production and that exchange has got very little to do with it. That is not so. I will illustrate this point. Say a planter cultivates his garden and produces a quantity of tea which he sells chiefly in England and other parts of the world and he makes a profit of 20 per cent. At 1s. 4d. to the rupee he sells £100 worth of tea for which he got Rs. 1,500 which enabled him to make a profit of 20 per cent.

PRODUCER HEAVILY HANDICAPPED.

I will now assume your exchange at 2s. 8d. to the rupee, and his £100 of tea gives him only Rs. 750 and a loss. Although tea is practically a monopoly he must curtail his output to raise the price of a monopoly article. He will no doubt succeed in course of years, but where you have no monopoly like cotton, wheat, seed, etc., the producer will be heavily handicapped. In a monopoly article your hardships end in a certain number of years. In a non-monopoly article you struggle and linger on. After the closing of the mints, we have had two terrible famines, the one in 1897 and the other in 1900. The peasantry was starving, millions died, and yet the government treasury was full to overflowing, and why? Owing to unseen and indirect taxation. In 1895 with the rupee at 13d. we had a surplus. In 1898 and since we raised the rupee to 16d., you raised the taxation indirectly by about 18 per cent. You filled the treasury at the expense of the starving peasantry; and this was not unknown to government. Let me quote from the notes of evidence taken before the Fowler Committee. Sir A. P. Macdonnell, now Lord Macdonnell, once the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, in answer to a question by the Currency Committee of 1898, said as follows:—"Yes, of course, I am aware that the effect of the closure of the mints might possibly tend to increase taxation, because although the number of coins paid in is the same, nevertheless the coin might represent more commoditiies. But this effe t is produced unconsciously, the people are conscious of no additional burden." You will say that the fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d. was a great success. Exports and imports expanded and manufacturers flourished. If you fixed the rupee at 16d. and thus flourished, why should you not flourish again at 2s.? The Herschell Committee was thoroughly alive to the economic situation of India and honestly laboured to meet with the wishes of the Government and at the same time save the people of India. The Indian Government insisted upon closing the mints and fixing the rupee at 1s. 6d.; otherwise they threatened bankruptcy. The Herschell Committee fixed the rupee at 1s. 4d. and the rupee then stood, the day the mints were closed, at 2 5/8d. The Herschell Committee in para. 135 of their report say as follows:—"It is impossible not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall."

TRADE STABILITY.

In their recommendations, para. 155, they were perfectly aware of the most serious step which they were compelled to take owing to the treatened bankruptcy of the Government of India. You can see that from the language of the paragraph: "While conscious of the gravity od the suggestion we cannot in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are advise your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard which the Government with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested have submitted to you." They also suggested 1s. 4d. instead of 1s. 6d. to the rupee which the Government of India desired. And all these perillous steps were taken for what? For the great boon of the fixity of exchange to which the Anglo-Indian Government, the merchant and the banker attached so much importance and without which all of them could not exist. I will quote from the last currency report. Para. 34 runs as follows:—

"Our conclusion after considering the views put before us is that for the current operations of trade stability is an important facility rather than an essential condition. There are many instances including that of India herself before the closing of mints which show that the trade has flourished and can flourish with a fluctuating exchange."

PRICE OF SILVER.

Why then have they asked for a fixity and a high fixity, *viz.*, 2s. gold to the rupee? When silver was temporarily high and when the whole world was as it were in the meltingpot and when no exchange in the world was stable, and when the English pound is only worth 13s. 6d. gold, why were our Anglo-Indian Government, the merchant and the banker all for fixing the rupee without delay? To my mind for no other reason but to exploit the poverty and ignorance of India; and under the guise of fixity and taking advantage of the high price of silver to sacrifice the producer by a 2s. rupee. Produce is falling all over the world, and the price of silver which stood on February 11 at 89½d. is now 44d. I take the following from the financial columns of the "Times of India" dated the 4th instant:—"The price of silver in London has declined to 44d. which makes the bullion value of the rupee only 1s. 4 3/8d. On February 11, 1920, silver rose in London to 89½d. Whilst sterling exchange was forced to a high level last February it excited and inflamed the silver markets of the world with anticiaption of continued buying on account of the Indian Currency at rising prices, and no signs were wanting that silver interests were prepared to take the full advantage of the situation created by this measure. As the Government of India changed its exchange policy, the price of silver collapsed in London. It must be remembered that the present sterling price of 44d. silver is equivalent to 32d. gold."

THE ONLY WAY.

Before 1893 our government was in extreme distress at the low price of silver. It is now extremely distressed at the high price of commodities for which it is guilty to a considerable extent. With an open mint and an exchange at 23d. to the rupee the prices of food grains was, say 100. In 1895 exchange fell to 13d., the price of food grains was 114. Since 1895 and up to 1913 exchange stood at 6d. and the index figure rose to 189. You will thus see that with a drop of 10d. prices only fluctuated 14 points With a rise of 3d., that is, from 13d. in 1895 to 16d. in 1913, the rise was 75 points. You will say that the purchasing power of the rupee and the sovereign both depreciated owing to the high prices of commodities all throughout the world. That is so, but I find that the purchasing power of the sovereign in England between 1895 and 1913 fell by 22 points. The rise in prices in India during pre-war years was due to flooding the country with token coins against which Sir James Begbie, at one time secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and a member of the Chamberlain Currency Commission, strongly protested. The only honest course for the Government of India to pursue is to abandon the two-shilling standard, which would bleed the producer to death, and to stick to their original rate of 1s. 3d. to the rupee as the minimum, the maximum being anything according to the price of silver and the free play of exports and imports.

A SHANKARACHARYA ON POLITICS.

"FOLLOW GANDHI'S LEAD,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 21.

Shrimat Shankaracharya of Karvirmath Kurtkoti, delivered an inspiring lecture at Sitabaldi last evening on the Nagpur Congress and Non-Cooperation. His Holiness said that the coming Cingress was a momentous one. The nation's eyes were ardently fixed on Maharashtra with full hope to see the Congress making further convances under the guidance of steady Mahrattas. Lok. Tilak had passed away, his followers must see that his sacred name is kept blameless.

The Non-Cooperation resolution was no longer personal property, it had become a national concern. The nation must stand firm by it, never minding gain or loss. Mahatma Gandhi's influence must not be injured. If the Maratha leaders attempted to pull the Congress back, people would lose all faith in them. They must show others that they were determined to win or die. He exhorted them to be united. They must not despise those that differed from them honestly, though they could not see eye to eye with them. He reminded them that they would by showing generous toleration to-day make them fight on their side shoulder to shoulder to-morrow. Hatred breeds hatred. He prayed to God to grant them strength enough to make a forward march.

BOYCOTT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAUGOR CITY, Dec. 15.

A propose the Standing Committee, appointed by the C. P. Government, for framing rules, under the Slaughter of Animals Act, of which Messrs. Kelker Mahajana, Muhammad Siddu and Gurudin Misra are Non-Official members, a public meeting of Saugor citizens, under the auspices of the Gowadh Niwarak Sabha, was held yesterday evening, when a resolution was passed for complete boycotting the Committee, as the people's object was the total abolition of slaughter for trade purposes, while scope of the Committee was limited to making recommendations as to what kind of cattle should not be slaughtered. All other districts of C. P. and Berar were requested to do the same, and refrain from submitting any statement to, or offering any oral evidence before the Committee, and Non-Official members of the Committee were earnestly requested to resign its membership.

FORTY THOUSAND COWS SAVED!

Through the laudable efforts of Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol, who has organised a scheme "A Cow in Every Home" more than 40,000 cows are saved under his scheme within a periol of fifteen months. He ois still moving from place to place in the Bombay Presidency to preach his mission, and it is hoped that many more animals will be saved. The scheme is highly approved of in the Presidency.

MEDICAL FUNCTION AT NAGPUR.

Dr. S. K. Kane writes from Yeotma, under date of December 18.

Non-official Medical College Graduates are requested to meet in the Dispensary of Dr. N. G. Buche Mahal, Nagpur, on the evening of Thursday the 28th December. A social function has been arranged and questions relating to their interests shall also be discussed.

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8 Sourcrout with Frankfurt Sausages.
9 Sourcrout with Berne Sausages.
10 Red Cabbage ready.
11 Red Cabbage with Sausages.
12 Baked beans with bacon.
13 Pearl onions.
14 Mushrooms.
15 Asparagus.
16 Butler beans.
17 Golden beans.
18 Sliced beans.
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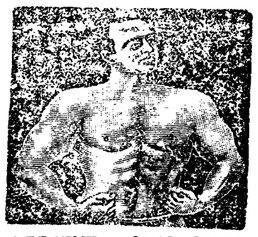

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